The Centre Reporter.

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BOOM FOR SNYDER COUNTY.

Pennsy to Build Classification Yards and Baldwin's to Erect Steel Car Plant.

J. Murray Africa, who recently took up options on farm lands in Snyder county having five miles frontage on the Susquehanna river, extending from a point almost opposite Sunbury to Selinsgrove, has made a statement to Editor Wagenseller, of the Middleburg Post, that the land is to be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Company for immense classification yards and the erection of a great plant for the construction of pressed steel passenger coaches and freight cars.

In this statement Mr. Africa said that the Pennsy yards in Sunbury are incapable of accommodating the freight, and that it is the railroad's purpose to build an immense stone bridge over the Susquehanna at Shamokin Dam and run a double track freight line down the canal bed through Selinsgrove, Port Trevorton, McKee's Half Falls and Liverpool to Duncannon.

Large classification yards will be built between Sunbury and Selinsgrove, and south of them the Baldwin people are to put up their steel car plant. A new town is certain to spring up around these centres of industry, and enthusiasts already see a city which will include Sunbury and Selinsgrove as suburbs.

Mr. Africa is also quoted as saying that fifty miles of road, as good as any established in the State, will be laid out on the tract purchased.

The Capitol Excursionists.

The excursionists to Harrisburg to view the capitol, the thirteen million dollar capitol, with its eighty dollar cuspidors, $650.00 desks, $3000 telephone booths, $2,500,000 chandeliers, etc., had hard luck, and did not reach Centre Hall until after three o'clock Sunday morning. When at Spring Mills the double-header spread the rails and the engines blocked all tracks. It was after the noon hour when the excursion train left that point, and 4:15 when Harrisburg was reached.

The less unfortunate capitol visitors had all had their run through the fake Mahogany-Hall by the time the belated train had reached the city, leaving the great structure tenanted only by the office boys and a few officials. The doors to all the departments and private offices were open, and none of the excursionists hesitated to enter the most holy of holies. The plaster paris moulding was touched, (with appropriate remarks), the mahogany-colored putty was dented, the veneered mahogany desks were rubbed across the grain, the priceless rugs thoroughly stamped with the feet, the cracks in the marble wainscoting examined, and each one for a moment lounged in a three hundred dollar chair and spat in an eighty dollar spittoon. This was done for the novelty—it does not happen at home.

Those who cared to shook hands with the governor, others remarked that they had seen him before and since heard much about him; all agreed that he looks "just like his pictures"—handsome! A close observer brings home the news that the governor wore shoes, with one string loose.

If you want to know how much of the capitol at Harrisburg is made of putty and plaster paris, vote for Emery, and the whole fusion ticket. Thirteen million dollars would buy a mountain of putty and mahogany stain. Vote for Dimeling and Noll with whose aid the rascals can be driven to the wall.

Oak Hall.

From last week.

Miss Nellie Dale, of Dale's Mills, was in town recently.

S. M. Bell, one of Boalsburg's busy merchants, was in town last week.

Mrs. Smith and son Andrew spent the Sabbath at Dale's Summit.

Hiram Thompson, of State College, transacted business in town, Saturday.

Al. O'Neil, of Altoona, was the guest of his father-in-law, Joseph Stone, last week.

Mrs. Catharine Coble, of Linden Hall, circulated among friends in this vicinity on Saturday.

Miss Beryl Brouse, of Boalsourg, was the guest of her little friends, Rebecca and Elizabeth Close.

Mrs. Elmer Lowder and Miss Elsie Peters transacted business at State College on Wednesday.

Mrs. Chas. Segner and children, of Boalsburg, were entertained at the home of Ed. Zong on Saturday,

Mrs. Ferree and daughters, Lavon and Margaret, and mother, Mrs. Krape, were under the doctor's care last week.

Miles Barnhart, of Watsontown, spent several days here last week shipping the remainder of his household goods to Watsontown where they will locate. Mr. Campbell will occupy the Barnhart house.

OLD CRIME REVIVED.

Called Up by the Appointment of a Distant Relative to Administer on the Estate—Money in New York Bank.

To the credit of John Knitzler, an old German clockmaker, who with his wife, was murdered for his gold, in Adams township, Snyder county, twenty-nine years ago, it is now learned there are funds to the amount of $4,800, in a New York city bank. A movement was begun several years ago to ascertain what amount of money was on deposit, but it was not until recently that the actual amount was learned. In consequence of this fact, J. F. Eckert took out letters of administration, at Selinsgrove, on the estate of Gretchen Kintzler, it having been shown that Gretchen, the wife of old John Kintzler, died last, she thus inheriting the old man's estate, and will promptly take such legal steps as are necessary to get the money from the bank. The murdered woman was an aunt of Mr. Eckert's mother, and as there are no direct heirs, Mr. Eckert will lay claim to the money for a nephew and niece of Mrs. Kintzler. After moving from Williamsport to Snyder county the Kintzlers established themselves in a cabin in an isolated part of the county. Kintzler was a clock tinker, and traveled about the country, and it was while on one of those trips, in 1856, that he deposited $1,200 in a New York city bank. The interest on that amount has now increased the sum to $4,800. The eccentric old tinker was believed to have large amounts of money hidden in his cabin. One Saturday night he and his wife were murdered and their cabin burned. Four men were convicted, two men hanged and one died in the Eastern penitentiary. The scene of the crime was near the village of Troxelville. The murderers of the old couple got a large amount of gold and silver coin.

Wedding Party Kills Bear.

While on their way to Lock Haven the Lush-Milnor wedding party stopped in the mountains near Rosencrans long enough to kill a 120-pound bear. The party had halted at a watering trough when bruin was spied. Three of the young men—James Sebring and Max Lindheimer, of Williamsport, and Frank Heller, of Loganton,—presented a solid front. Each armed with a revolver, marched boldly toward bruin who at once about faced, sat up and took notice to the enemy who, with leveled guns, fearlessly advanced on bruin.

When quite near the bear, the men cut loose on him and the three shots all took effect, but the bear was by no means disabled and proceeded to give battle. The odds, however, were against the brute and several more rounds from the revolvers laid him out.

Surveying State Lands.

The State Forestry Department has recognized Penns Valley talent in selecting surveyors to survey the large tracts of timber land purchased in various parts of the Seven Mountains. W. M. Grove, Esq., of Centre Hill, is the head of a corps running the lines between Coburn and Union county, and Hali Herring, of Penn Hall, is similarly engaged in the southwestern part of the county.

The state is not only having the land surveyed, but a well defined path—sixteen feet wide—is made around the various tracts. The path is made by cutting down the underbrush, and when a tree over two inches in diameter is in the belt it is trimmed up.

Later roads will be cut through the state's tracts with a view of halting the march of forest fires.

Bruin Slaughtered.

A huge black bear, weighing 350 pounds, was killed Thursday morning of last week in the little bunch of woods along the Moshannon creek just back of Fryberger's mill, at Philipsburg. The bear had been chased in from the Derby hill, back of the Shultz farm, by a couple of young men who came across the animal very unexpectedly while out hunting pheasants. Frank Middleton was the lucky youth who killed bruin.

Who is Barclay?

The character and make-up of this Mr. Barclay can best be judged by the character of the hairpin he is credited with being willing to indorse for postmaster at Bellefonte. Any one displaying such a taste should be given a wide berth. But then the smell of a skunk is pleasant to some people.

A question to be looked into is "what did Pennypacker promise the Pennsylvania in return for running the specials to Harrisburg?" It looks suspicious. There may be a deal on. To head off any effective combination, vote for Noll for the legislature. He will vote for two-cent-a-mile passenger fare no matter what Penny or the gang have planned.

ANNUITIES FOR TEACHERS.

Two Propositions to be Considered by School Teachers.

The committee, which consisted of Misses M. E. Basset, Erie; Mary E. McClintock, Meadville; Mary McCormick, Indiana; Prof. H. M. Ferron, Allegheny; Superintendent D. A. Harman, Hazleton; Superintendent C. W. Moore, Chester, and Prof. H. S. Fleck, Tyrone, has drafted the following measure which will be submitted to the delegates for their opinion as to which would be the more acceptable:

"An act providing for annuities for teachers of the public schools."

This bill provides that public school teachers who shall have taught not less than thirty years, the last twenty of which shall have been in Pennsylvania public schools, may be retired on an annuity equal to one-half the average annual salary paid during the five years immediately preceding the date of retirement. The length of time shall be certified to the Superintendent of Public Instruction by the board which has employed the teacher and the annuity is due at once.

If any teacher retired shall be reemployed as a regular teacher, then the annuity shall cease, but after such employment ceases the annuity may be restored. All annuities shall be paid out of the State Treasury on warrants drawn on the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The second bill is entitled "an act to provide a retirement fund for persons engaged in teaching service in the public schools."

It authorizes school boards and boards of education to appropriate moneys out of the general school funds to be applied to a teachers' retirement fund, which appropriation shall not exceed, in any one year, 5 per cent. of the total amount paid in the previous year for the salaries of teachers in the school districts concerned. Any teacher, principal or supervising official in the public schools shall be eligible to receive an annuity, which shall be granted out of the Teacher's Retirement Fund for such period of time and under such rules and regulations as shall be provided in the school districts by the officials having charge of such funds.

Trial List.

Below is given the list of cases for trial at the November term of court, which begins November 26th and continues two weeks:

FIRST WEEK

Gerberich, Hale & Co. vs. M. S. Betz.

G. L. Meyers vs. F. H. Dale and Margaret Dale.

Amos Copenhaven and J. S. McMonigal vs J. P. Seibring.

Joseph Ceader vs. Lillie G. Reeder.

Walter Stevens, exr. of C. L. Schoonover, dec'd, vs. Andrew Somerville.

Robert Cole vs. George Kachik.

Mary K. Gray vs. High Standard Garment Co.

F. C. Croyle and S. G. Stull, trading as Croyle & Stull, vs. C. H. Gulich.

Frank F. Irwin vs. Rosa L. Pierce.

George C. Hastings vs. D. H. Shivery.

H. G. Stover use of J. C. Snook vs. C. R. Snook and Alfred Keen.

R. S. Brouse vs. J. H. Oliger and Margery Oliger.

SECOND WEEK

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. George Lucas, et. al.

A. W. Haffer, trustee, vs. L. C. Rearick.

H. T. Hall, trustee, vs. John N. Robb

Grant Thompson, trustee, vs. Samuel Gault.

Daniel T. Meyer vs. Rush twp.

William Witmer vs. Edward Sellers

Barbara Cross vs. Peter Hoy's exrs.

Harry Krape vs. Howard Brick Co.

David L. Kerr vs. Geo. W. Brown, et. al.

Lewisburg Nat'l Bank vs. Lena W. Duncan.

Lauderbaugh-Barber Co. vs. R. M. Foster, trustee.

Mollie Miller vs. Ins. Co. of North America.

Lauderbaugh-Barber Co., et. al., vs. J. G. Platt and G. C. Showalter.

Same vs. H. K. Grant's exrs.

Rebecca Sparr's exrs. vs. John Riter, exr.

Moses Montgomery's exrs. vs. Josephine Curtin's heirs.

J. C. Nason vs. Geo. W. Gill.

Will be Held at Bellefonte.

At the 29th reunion of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry held at Harrisburg it was decided to hold the next reunion at Bellefonte, which will occur on the 4th Tuesday and Wednesday of October, 1907.

R. H. McGee, of Lock Haven, was elected president; Geo. W. Smith, of Bellefonte, first vice president, and Samuel Aley, of Walker, second vice president.

There were about 80 members present at the Harrisburg meeting.

QUIGLEY'S PLATFORM

Like Quigley is Lop-sided—Ignores the Important Issues.

Politically Quigley is too crooked to stand on a square platform. Being in sympathy with the gang Quigley has constructed a platform calculated to deceive the voters. Even if he had no intention of fulfilling his pledges, Quigley might have constructed a platform from whole timber, but he selected to use sham planks, so lightly veneered—(veneering is the go just now)—that they will not bear their own weight. As a constructor Quigley is a failure. He has had the choicest to select from, but refused them all. He is the protege of the gang, consequently he ignored a few planks mentioned here:

He failed to express himself on the capitol steal, because he is afraid to say where he stands. If elected Mr. Quigley would be obliged to stand in with any move to thwart an honest investigation of the putty-plaster-veneered capitol. The Reporter says obliged to, because it believes Mr. Quigley not to be a total ingrate, which he would be were he to turn his hand in an honest effort to put behind the bars the thieves and thugs which compose the gang.

He failed to say that he would vote for Senator Penrose to succeed himself as United States Senator, because to tell that truth would cook his political goose.

Enough of what he might have done. Here is what he pledges himself to do. It reads all right until after you have examined it closely and discovered its real meaning. The pledges, most of them, are a studied deception. Here is Number 1:

1. Increased appropriations for public schools, particularly centralized township schools and township high schools. The boys and girls of the rural communities are entitled to the same privileges enjoyed by those of our boroughs and cities.

This whole plank is a studied deception; it is a characteristic gang promise. Perhaps the reader does not know that the whole of the appropriation for centralized high schools and township high schools is taken from the general appropriation for public schools. Every dollar that is appropriated "particularly for centralized township schools and township high schools" is taken from an appropriation that would otherwise go toward supporting the regular township schools and consequently increases the local school tax just that much.

While it is illegal to do so, the gangsters have in a manner robbed the school appropriation of something like $750,000 and applied it to centralized township schools, township high schools and other educational affairs. It was never calculated to take the money for the purposes mentioned above from the regular school appropriation, but in order to have an abundance of money for capitol trimmings it was done.

The Centre Reporter is in favor of centralized township schools and township high schools, but it is not in sympathy with the Quigley method of cheating the common township schools out of their appropriation in order to support them. The Quigley method is ruinous to the common public school system, and is the cause of Centre Hall borough being shy one hundred and fifty dollars on its appropriation. Townships throughout Centre county are similarly effected, and all because of the method adopted by gangsters to which Quigley subscribes and parades as a plank in his self-constructed platform.

2. Increased State aid for the improvement and maintenance of the public roads

Plank Number 2 is an outrage on the taxpayers of this senatorial district. Six Million Dollars was appropriated under the Sproul road law which Mr. Quigley agrees (if elected) to vote to increase. How many voters in this senatorial district have seen any part of that six million dollars? How many have seen a road constructed under that law? Although several millions of this appropriation have been spent there is not a quarter-mile of the road in Centre county, and only one or two miles under contract.

The conditions are different in the wealthy sections adjacent to the centers of population. There eight-thousand-dollar-a-mile-road is being built with a vengeance. The law was made for them and they are taking advantage of it. They are rich enough to construct roads under the Sproul law; the rural districts are too poor to accept the proposition. The six million dollars will be spent, and the South side of Centre county taxpayers will not get enough of it to construct a bicycle track a half mile long.

There is no guessing about the Sproul road law—it is in operation, the money is being divided out, but why does it not come this way? Simply because the townships are too poor to build road that costs eight thousand dollars per mile.

And this Mister Quigley, the Republican candidate for state senator, declares that he favors a larger appropriation for a purpose that his constituents are not able to accept. The tax payers want money for roads, but not to build automobile roads at a cost of $8000 per mile.

3. Right of eminent domain for trolley and electrical roads, with privilege of carrying freigh and produce.

4. Return of the entire amount received from tax on moneys at interest and from liquor licenses to counties for relief of local taxation.

5. The proper regulation of corporate powers and the time limitation of corporate franchises for public utilities.

6. The enactment of laws to prevent rebates and unjust discrimination in freight rates, and a uniform rate of fare for passengers of two cents per mile.

7. The fact that the state has lately purchased large tracts of unseated lands for forestry purposes has a tendency to reduce the volume of property for taxation and the burden of taxation is therefore increased upon the individual taxpayer. If elected, I pledge myself to use all honorable efforts for the purpose of requiring the state to pay its proportionate part of taxation on said lands.

Numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6 are subjects that Democratic Legislator's have been contending for during the past dozen sessions of the Legislature, and each time these very measures were defeated by the large Republican majority in the lower house and senate. Mr. Creasy and Mr. Rhone, representing the farmers of Pennsylvania, have made valiant fights to have plank four embodied into a law (and this before Mr. Quigley was out of the milk stage) but each time the movement was thwarted because it lessened the cash in the state treasury into which the gang legislator, at his will, thrusts his hand up to the elbow.

Quigley is for Penrose, he is a protege of the gang, and certainly would be obliged to forget his before-election-promises.

Plank No. 7 is a new proposition. It has its merits, but shows a disposition to swallow a camel and choke at a gnat. It is not likely that the state will permit gang legislators to impose a tax on it, no matter how just, and it is the like of Quigley who have been responsible for the rottenness in Pennsylvania.

Down and out with the gangster legislators.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Elective and Appointed Officers Who Hold Tenure in Centre.

In reply to an inquiry the Centre Reporter wishes to state that the list of county officers published in one of the county papers is very incomplete, and does not even mention all the elective officers of the county.

Following is a complete list of the officers in Centre county including both those elected and appointed:

ELECTIVE.

Judge—Ellis L. Orvis, D.
Sheriff—Henry Kline, R.
Prothonotary—A. B. Kimport, D.
Treasurer—Dr. F. K. White, D.
Register—Earl C. Tuten, R.
Recorder—John C. Rowe, D.
Commissioners—John Dunlap, D.
C. A. Weaver, D.
John G. Bailey, R.
District Atty.—W. G. Runkle, D.
County Surveyor—B. P. Pletcher, R.
Jury Coms.—John D. Decker, R.
Fred Robb, D.
Auditors—R. M. Musser, R.
James Swabb, D.
H. B. Pontius, R.
Coroner—Dr. P. S. Fisher, D.

ELECTED BY SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Supt. Pub. Schools—D. O. Etters, R

COURT OFFICERS.

[*By virtue of their office*]

Clerk of Court of County Sessions—
A. B. Kimport, D.
Clerk of the Orphans Court—
Earl C. Tuten, R.

APPOINTED BY THE COURT.

Court Crier—Charles Smith, D.
Court Mes'ger—Howard Spangler, D
Tip Staff—James Kane, D.
William Dawson, D.
John P. Mitchley, D.
Court Sten.—Gilbert Burrows.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTED OFFICERS

Clerk to Commissioners—James Corl, D., appointed by Commissioners.
County Solicitors—Gettig, Bower & Zerby, D., appointed by Commissioners
Health Officer—Dr. George Harris, R., appointed by state health officer.

Private Bank for Milroy.

A private banking institution has been established at Milroy, of which J. Bruce Davis, of Reedsville, will be cashier. The directors are Samuel Watts, John Reed, J. H. McDonald, William H. Taylor, A. Reed Hayes, Esq., and William J. Yeager.

The institution will be known as the Milroy Banking Company, and is capitalized at $50,000. A banking building, the ground for which has already been broken, will be erected of brick and brown stone, 20x50 feet.

District S. S. Convention.

The district Sunday school convention will be held at Spring Mills Friday of this week. The program originally prepared will be followed.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The members of the Centre Hall Rebekah Lodge held a social, Friday night.

And now it is the rabbits turn to skidoo! He can do it.

At least 4000 of the voters of Altoona disfranchised themselves by their failure to register.

Jacob Wagner is at Mifflinburg this week, but has arranged to return before the election.

Miss Lizzie Boozer, a student at the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, was home over Sunday.

It is every voter's duty to go to the polls. See to it that you are in time to vote and urge your neighbor to do the same.

A son was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Wieland, of Bellefonte. They are quite elated, the child being the first born to them.

J. H. Bitner, who last year taught the Centre Hall High School, holds a clerkship in the offices of the Carnegie steel works, at Duquesne.

And now it is contradicted that ex-Commissioner A. V. Miller will move from Pleasant Gap to Philadelphia. He expects to remain at his old home town.

Mrs. Corl, wife of Commissioners' Clerk James Corl, underwent a serious operation at the Bellefonte hospital. Since the operation Mrs. Corl has gradually improved.

R. W. A. Jameson, a former Treasurer of Clinton county, took half an hour off from superintending his lumber mill at South Renovo and shot eleven wild geese that he saw along the river.

One of the many good yields of wheat raised in Potter township is reported by J. T. Potter. Eleven and one-half acres yielded an average of twenty-seven bushels. No fertilizer was used.

Rev. W. M. Rearick closed his pastoral relations with the Bellefonte Lutheran church Sunday. Wednesday the family moved to Mifflinburg, where he will enter upon the work in his new field.

A new Presbyterian congregation has been organized at South Altoona, with Rev. W. P. Benedict as pastor. The congregation will be a part of the Huntingdon Presbytery, and consists of fifty members.

Hon. J. H. Wetzel and son Paul, of Bellefonte, have returned from a tour of surveying for the U. S. Government. The work will be resumed again next spring. They were engaged with a party in various counties in the state making a geographical survey.

George Gregg, notice of whose death appeared last week, together with the statement that he left $100,000 to heirs in Centre county, was a brother of Mrs. Dorsey Green, of Buffalo Run Valley; Ex-Auditor General David M. Gregg, of Reading, and Col. H. H. Gregg, of Joplin, Missouri.

Hunters and fishers have had their eye on the old school house in Havice Valley, in the Seven Mountains. The building is to be sold, and may be purchased by sportsmen who will occupy it when on hunting and fishing expeditions. The locality is in the center of a good field for game and fish.

The contract to fill in the approaches to the new bridge over the railroad at Spring Mills was awarded by the supervisors of Gregg township to C. P. Long. The contract was auctioned off to the lowest bidder, the first bid being higher than the last or purchasing bid. Three hundred dollars is the sum the contractor will receive.

As an honor to Dr. Atherton it is advocated to change the name of State College to Atherton, and a petition to that purpose is in circulation. Dr. Atherton brought Pennsylvania State College up to its present high standard, and the honor proposed will be acceptable to the rest of the world if the citizens of State College borough are satisfied.

H. Lee Brooks, tenant on the Miller farm near Linden Hall, was in town Thursday of last week, and stopped at the Reporter office long enough to have a seven placed to his credit. Mrs. John H. Snyder, east of Centre Hall, called for the same purpose, and also advanced the date of the label on the paper of her son, James Snyder, at Freeport, Illinois.

At the general conference of the United Evangelical church at Cedar Rapids, Ia., recently, Bishop H. B. Hartzler was re-elected for another four years, this being his second term. Bishops Dubbs and Stanford will again be editors of the church papers; Rev. S. L. Weist will continue to manage the Evangelical Publishing house, and Rev. W. H. Fouke will edit the Sunday and Christian Endeavor literature.

SEVENTY-THREE LIVES LOST NEAR ATLANTIC CITY

An Awful Disaster On Pennsy's Electric Line.

PEOPLE DROWN IN THE CARS.

Several Pleasure-Bound Families Wiped Out.

ALL-NIGHT SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

A Turned-in Rail on the Bridge Over the "Thoroughfare" Causes the Train to Jump the Track — Two Cars Filled With Passengers Drop Into the Water at High Tide and Are Submerged—Third Car Hangs on an Abutment Long Enough for Some of Occupants to Escape.

CAUSE OF DISASTER.

Electric train of three cars on the Pennsylvania's West Jersey and Seashore Line jumped track on trestle bridge over "Thoroughfare," near Atlantic City, and three cars dropped into 30 feet of water.

Reported to have been caused by a rail "turning in."

The rail, an outside one, was probably out of plumb the fraction of an inch. The sharp flange of the car wheels caught this and twisted it inward.

The twist threw the first car off the track and into the water, dragging the others after it.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials say the track was in good condition and the draw properly locked and until the cars are raised the cause of the accident cannot be determined.

A yacht passed through the draw a short time before the accident. Daniel B. Stewart, the bridge-tender, who is 65 years old, seems bereft of his reason since the accident.

Atlantic City, N. J. (Special).—The bridge spanning the Thoroughfare, the body of water separating Atlantic City from the mainland, was the scene of a terrible disaster Sunday afternoon. The 1 o'clock fast electric train of three cars from Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania's West Jersey and Seashore Line, due here at 2.30, jumped the track at the draw on the bridge, and three cars were plunged into the swift tideway, two sinking in 30 feet of water. The third car hung partly on an abutment of the bridge, and the rear end was suspended long enough to permit some of the passengers to escape. Men, women and children in the first two cars were drowned like rats in a trap, less than a half score escaping through broken windows.

The list of dead is expected to reach 55 to 60. It is estimated that there were about 80 to 100 people on the train. The line is operated by the third-rail system. Survivors of the tragedy are scattered throughout the city, and it is impossible to tell exactly how many escaped, but it is believed about 20 were taken out by rescuers or managed to smash their way through broken windows and to reach the top of the water, where most of them were picked up by boatmen, who witnessed the accident and at once put out in boats.

Divers At Work.

Divers and the crew of a wrecking train are at work raising the submerged cars. The bridge is about 15 feet above the water.

Several causes are asigned for the accident. One is that the rails spread; another that the rails were not properly locked when the open bridge was closed, after a pleasure yacht which had just passed through.

The accident, however, was probably due to a rail "turning in." It appears that the rail, which was an outside one on the right hand side coming down, must have been out of plumb about an eighth of an inch. The sharp flange of the electric train caught this and twisted it inward. Had it spread instead of twisting inward the accident never would have have happened. This twist threw the first car off the track and into the water. The result was that the second and third cars were dragged with it.

The third car, however, caught on the abutment of the bridge, where it hung poised for a minute. There was a frantic rush of the passengers for the rear door. Probably a score or more got out, and as the car plunged over the edge others leaped into the water. The last car that went over the bridge fell upon the others and slowly slid off into the water. The moment's delay, however, gave several passengers the opportunity to leap into the water before the car was finaly submerged.

Bridgetender Crazed.

The man who may best be able to tell what caused the accident is Daniel B. Stewart, the bridgetender. The horror of the accident has temporarily bereft him of his reason. He is 65 years old.

He was the only person who witnessed the plunge of the train with its human cargo from a close point of vantage. The scenes which followed caused him to lose his reason and when he was found hours afterward he could not tell a rational story.

Motorman Scott stuck to his post and went down with his train. Conductor Curtis also perished. The third trainman, Brakeman Wood, proved himself a hero. When the train left the rails and was bumping over the ties, Wood ran to the rear door of the last car threw it wide open and held it for the passengers to escape. He held the door open until the car slid off the bridge and went into the water with it. He then swam to the shore. His action in holding the door open probably saved many livas.

When the third car dropped into the water Henry Roemer was in the act of crawling from a window. Freeing himself with an effort and being a strong swimmer, Roemer set about to help others. Swimming along the side of the fast-sinking car he kicked out the glass and thus gave several passengers an opportunity to escape. One man was caught in a window and was drowned before he could extricate himself.

Work Of Rescue.

The work of rescue was begun a few minutes after the accident occurred. Men on shore and railroad signalmen in the towers within sight of the bridge flashed the news of the tragedy to the city and a general alarm rushed railroad men and two companies of firemen to the scene at once. All sorts of water craft were rushed into service and firemen with axes cut through the roofs of the cars, while others with oyster tongs and boathooks grappled for bodies.

Within a half hour after the wreck thousands of people had rushed to the scene and stood shivering with cold and horror to watch the work of the hundreds or more of men engaged in the work of getting out the bodies.

FRISCO'S LIVELY MUNICIPAL ROW

The War Between Mayor and District Attorney.

WAS SUSPENDED BUT NOT DOWNED.

An Early Morning Injunction Procured to Restrain the Removal of the Prosecuting Official by the Executive — Assistant District Attorney Suspended.

San Francisco (Special).—After a day of excitement, District Attorney Langdon, of San Francisco, who Thursday night was suspended from office by acting Mayor Gallagher, was apparently in a victorious position, and had gained a temporary advantage over the city officers and politicans who sought his removal, after Langdon had announced his intention to seek the indictment of several city officers for felonies and misdemeanors.

Almost at daybreak an attorney appeared at the residence of Superior Judge Zaveli and obtained an order temporarily restraining Abraham Ruef, the political boss, whom the acting mayor appointed to succeed Langdon, from interfering with the district attorney's office.

Judge Zaveli set the case for a hearing one week from Friday. The restraining order was served on Ruef and the board of supervisors at an early hour, and Langdon and his assistant, Francis J. Heney, was not disturbed in their official capacity.

The excitement of the day came with the proceedings in the Court of Superior Judge Thomas Graham, where the nineteenth and final member of the new grand jury was chosen. It was expected that the court would recognize either Langdon or Ruef as district attorney.

Worried By Deputy Sheriff.

When the jury had been completed Heney made objections to the actions of a deputy sheriff who had several times attempted to search him. Ruef said the deputy was acting under his instructions, it being Ruef's belief that Heney was armed. The court warned the deputy to cease annoying Heney.

Ruef then attempted to address the judge as an officer of the court, but Heney objected to Ruef's assuming such right. Judge Graham declined to pass on the issue, saying that he would not at that time settle the dispute, or recognize any one as an officer of the court. He refused to hear any further argument on the subject.

Ruef obtained permission to speak as an attorney at the bar, and declared that he wished to proceed with an examination into the qualifications of certain grand jurymen.

Heney interrupted, saying that the first thing that he intended to present to the grand jury was evidence supporting the charges of felony and misdemeanor against Ruef.

At this juncture another objection came from U. S. Webb, attorney general for the State, who declared that the court should not permit such statements to be made before the grand jury, which was present, as it might disqualify them, and he averred that there was a possibility that they had already been disqualified.

Webb then asserted that he intended to assume charge of the matters now be fore the court.

Must Please Audience.

Brussels (By Cable).—The director of the theater at Namur will put upon the audiences the onus of accepting or rejecting newcomers on the stage of that theater. In the future performances each actor and actress will be given a chance to appear in three different characters. Then a poll of the audience will be taken, and on this the subsequent fate of the actor and actress will depend.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will go to San Francisco to investigate and make a full report on the situation as affecting the Japanese there.

Dr. Charles W. Stiles, James L. Gerry, N. I. Stone and Director North have been named as the tariff experts to go to Germany and confer with the tariff experts there.

BOTH NATIONS MAKE DEMANDS

Affair With Japan Getting Quite Serious.

MR. AOKI SEES SECRETARY ROOT.

Japanese Ambassador Formally Requests That the Subjects of the Mikado in California Be Accorded Their Treaty Rights — Is Indignant.

Washington (Special).—Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, at a conference with Secretary Root at the State Department made the request, in behalf of his government, that the United States see that Japanese subjects in California were accorded their full rights under the treaty in 1894, including the right of children to freely attend the public schools of San Francisco. Secretary Root will take the matter up with the President and it is likely that representations will be made to the authorities of California.

The Ambassador said that the exclusion of Japanese children from San Francisco schools was the chief cause of the harsh criticism of the United States. He was inclined to discount the other causes given for the sentiment against this country.

The Ambassador Indignant.

In a friendly way Viscount Aoki discussed the situation with the Secretary, and expressed regret that Japanese children should be discriminated against.

"The frienship between the United States and Japan is too genuine and of too long standing to justify any formal protest on the part of Japan because of wrongs her citizens may have suffered in some one locality in the United States," said Viscount Aoki. "There is much misunderstanding in Japan concerning the true situation. Of course, the Japanese government fully realizes that the action against the Japanese children is local and not general in this country, but all the Japanese people do not understand conditions in this country, and a local unfriendliness to Japanese is regarded by many persons as a national action."

The action against the Japanese children is regarded as extremely serious by Viscount Aoki, and he made no attempt to discount its importance. "After all the years of friendship between the two nations it seems too bad that the poor, innocent, little Japanese school children should be subjected to such indignities," said the Ambassador. "Such action on the part of local authorities in this country is resented very bitterly by all Japanese."

Root Also Has A Grievance.

Secretary Root, on his side, requested the Japanese government to cause the arrest and punishment of Japanese poachers who attempted to land on the seal islands of Alaska recently, and who escaped to Japan after some of their party had been killed. The State Department's basis for this request is found in the fact that it regards the attempted landing of the poachers as an invasion of United States territory.

Viscount Aoki said that Mr. Hanihara, the secretary to the Japanese Embassy, who has just returned from an investigation in Alaska of the killing of a number of Japanese seal fishers on the Pribiloff Islands, has not yet completed his report. The Ambassador said there was no doubt that the Japanese had no right to be fishing in Alaskan waters, but the question to be determined is whether the Americans were warranted in inflicting death as a punishment.

In the opinion of Vicount Aoki, the killing of the Japanese by the American government agents has played no little part in arousing Japanese public sentiment against the United States. In Japan it is believed that justice will be done in this case when the facts are fully sifted.

SUES FOR HIS SKIN.

Man Charges More Was Taken Than He Bargained To Give.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—William G. Doll, who alleges that an amount of cuticule much greater than bargained for was taken from him under a skin-grafting contract, entered suit for $10,000 damages against J. S. Atkins, George A. Fackler and John C. Oliver, the latter two prominent Cincinnati physicians and surgeons.

The plaintiff says that he agreed that a strip of skin one by six inches should be taken from his leg, but while he was under the influence of an anesthetic skin was cut from both legs to the extent of 42 inches.

The case grows out of an automobile accident in which Atkins was injured, and it was for his benefit the skin was taken.

A Collision At Sea.

New York (Special).—A collision at sea, which resulted in the drowning of William Scott, a seaman on the ship C. F Sargent, from San Francisco, was reported by the officers of that ship on her arrival in this port. When off Barnegat, on the Jersey Coast, last Tuesday, the Sargent was in collision with an unknown schooner during a dense fog. The schooner struck the Sargent on the port quarter, carrying away a portion of her rail. In clearing away the wreckage Scott was knocked overboard and drowned.

Civil Service League.

New Haven, Ct. (Special).—The National Civil Service Reform League will hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting in this city November 19 and 20. The president of the league, who will make the principal address of the first day's session, is Daniel Colt Gilman, president of the Carnegie Institution. Other addresses will be made by Chas J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy; Henry F. Greene, of the United States Civil Service Commission, and Mayor W. F. Henney, of Hartford.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

The coroner's jury in the inquest into the death of William S. Stewart, of Toronto, Can., who was found dead in his room in the Saratoga Hotel, Chicago, returned a verdict of suicide.

Whne arraigned in the Lond Island City Police Court, charged with improperly caring for their children, it was discovered that John and Fannie Vepeke were worth $100,000.

The jury in the Norfolk Superior Court awarded a verdict of $5,000 in favor of Miss Grace Colburn, who sued Motorman Marble for $10,000 damages for breach of promise.

Benjamin F. Faffe is under arrest in New York, charged with the larceny of jewelry valued at $5,000 from the Castleberg Jewelry Company, Pittsburg.

Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, failed to appear at an anarchist meeting in Cleveland, and his friends believe he was kidnapped.

Six firemen were rescued unconscious in a $120,000 incendiary fire at West Pullman, Ill., which destroyed the Sullivan-Palmer Candy factory and the premises of the Ansell-Steale Company.

The ship C. F. Sargent, from San Francisco, collided with an unknown schooner off Barnegat, on the New Jersey coast. Seaman William Scott was knocked overboard and drowned.

Additional criminal suits resulting from the Hartje divorce case will probably follow the trial of Clifford Hooe, the colored coachman, according to the assistant district attorney.

Frank W. Mack, for many years a newspaper man, formerly superintendent of the Eastern division of the Associated Press, died of consumption in Santa Ana, Cal.

The United State bank examiner has taken charge of the affairs of the defunct Aetna Bank at Butte, Mont., and will begin an investigation of the company.

Four lives were lost, several persons are missing and about 50 persons were injured in a fire that destroyed an apartment-house in Kansas City, Kan.

Augusta Bruning was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, New York, on a charge of bigamy, having married four husbands within 10 years.

Camille Saint-Saens, the French composer became seriously ill on the steamer La Provence while en route from France to this country.

Mrs. Mary Dower shot her husband, Thomas Dower, in Mobile, Ala., in self-defense, inflicting a wound in the head, from which he died.

Further evidence was given before Interstate Commerce Commission in Omaha, Neb., of the conditions of the grain trade in the West.

Rev. Dr. Phillip Melancthon Doolittle, pastor of the Reformed Church at North Branch, N. J., for more than 50 years, died suddenly.

The new battleship Minnesota, in an endurance trial trip off the New England Coast, maintained an average speed of 18.851 knots on hour.

Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden delivered an address at the meeting of the American Missionary Association on the negro problem.

William Dittmar began a prison sentence of 20 years for the murder of David Howard at Somerville, N. J., last June.

A sweeping antiliquor statute was passed by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias in session in New Orleans.

Charles Page Bryan, American minister to Portugal, sailed from New York for Europe on the steamer La Savoie.

The freight steamer Hastings, bound from New York to New Haven, was burned to the water's edge and sunk in Long Island Sound off Stamford, Ct. The crew of 11 men got away in a life-boat.

Foreign.

The French goverment has decided that if the clergy persist in their rebellious attitude against the church and state separation law, the property and revenues of the churches and revenues of the churches will be sequested December 11.

To relieve the distress of the small tobacco planters in the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, caused by the hurricane, Governor Magoon has authorized the free disbribution of 1,000 pounds of tobacco seed.

The bogus military officers who, on a forged order, arrested the burgomaster and the treasurer of Coepewick, Germany, and took all the cash, has been identified as William Voight, an ex-convict.

After the recent complete defeat of the Dominican revolutionists near Monte Cristi by the troops of President Caceres the greater part of the former surrendered and were pardoned.

Fearing trouble on October 30, the anniversary of the grant of the Russian constitution, the garrison of St. Petersburg will be strengthened by three regiments.

Takaheshi, the special financial agent of the Japanese government in London, says the present bank rate in New York and London is so high that the Japanese find it less trouble and cheaper to get their money at home.

Chancellor von Buelow does not approve of the attacks made by the German press upon M. Clemenceau, the new French premier.

Raisuli, the bandit, has informed the Sultan of Morocco that he has charged his brother to restore order in the Arzilla district.

Waldemar Poulsen, the Danish inventor, claims to have discovered a method of wireless telegraphy which cannot be "tapped."

The French Cabinet reassembled, but soon adjourned, as the new Premier will not declare his policy for several days.

Major Dreyfus has been given an independent command at St. Dennis.

Baron von Tachirschy, the German minister of foreign affairs, and Senor Tittoni, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, have agreed to renew the triple alliance.

A general court-martial has been called to try Capt. F. W. Cole, of the Quartermaster's Department, on the charge of complicity in alleged irregularities.

TRAIN REBOUNDS INTO THE OHIO RIVER

Eleven Hurt When Flyer Side-Swipes a Freight.

MANY CUT BY FLYING GLASS.

The Pittsburg Special Jumps the Tracks, Hits a Freight Standing on a Siding and Locomotive Recoils Down River Embankment — Two Coaches Turn Over on Sides.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special)—Running at a speed estimated at 50 miles an hour, the fast train between Cleveland and Pittsburg on the Fort Wayne Road, known as the "Cleveland flyer," was side-swiped by the caboose of a freight train near Bellevue Station. Five trainmen were injured in the wreck, all of whom will recover. A score of passengers were cut by flying glass, but none was seriously hurt. They were brought to this city on a wreck train that reached the scene 18 minutes after the accident and proceeded on their journey. Their wounds were dressed by physicians that had been sent out from this city. The collision with the caboose threw the engine down an embankment 30 feet high, and it slid into the Ohio River. The baggage car with two passenger coaches were thrown across the rails. The destruction of the former was complete, but none of the passenger cars was injured beyond the breaking of windows.

At least four persons were seriously injured and many others sustained cuts and bruises.

According to the statement of some of the passengers, the special was coming to the city on the outer tracks, these being on the side nearest the river. When the engine jumped the track it took a quick turn to the inner tracks and collided with a freight train that had been standing on these tracks. After the collision the engine and tender were thrown again to the outer tracks As a result of the collision the windows in the combination baggage and smoker car were broken and the glass in the next two coaches was also smashed. The combination car and the two following cars then jumped the tracks, but the dining car and the Pullman remained on the tracks.

The fireman and engineer, as soon as they noticed that their engine had left the tracks, immediately applied the brakes and shut off the steam, helping, in this way, to lessen the force of the collision they could not avoid. When the collision did take place, the two men were thrown from their cabs and both dropped over a 35-foot bank, rolling down to the brink of the Ohio River. The freight train escaped with comparatively slight damage, the caboose and one freight car being wrecked.

DROPPED FROM WINDOWS.

Four Persons Dead And Many Hurt At Fire.

Kansas City (Special).—Four persons are know to be dead, eight others are missing, two are fatally injured and 50 are suffering from hurts as the result of a fire which destroyed the Chamber of Commerce building in Kansas City, Kan.

A single body has been recovered from the ruins, that of D. R. Young. It is known that Charles A. Lynch, a laborer, and the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Sparks, are dead, but their bodies have not been recovered. J. F. Branham, a wagonmaker, died at a hospital.

It is thought that the total dead will be about 10.

The Chamber of Commerce Building was situated at Park and Central Streets, in the River View district of Kansas City, Kan. It was erected 14 years ago at a cost of $85,000, to be used as a board of trade. The city grew away from it, however, and it was never used for its original purpose, but for many years had been occupied as an apartment-house.

It contained 100 rooms, almost all of which were occupeid by families or individual laboring men or railway employes at the time the fire started.

The fire broke out on the ground floor from some unknown cause at 12.30 o'clock.

Soldier At 9 Years Old.

Washington (Special).—The controversy as to who was the youngest soldier of the Civil War probably has been settled in favor of Perry Ryan, of Seattle, Wash. He enlisted as a drummer boy in Company D, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, on August 22, 1862, at the age of 9 years and 10 months. He was born October 22, 1852, in Kane County, Illinois, but enlisted from Mount Vernon, Iowa. After serving nearly a year he was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability. The Pension Office has investigated Ryan's papers and found that his representations are correct.

Partridges Intoxicated.

Plainville, Ct. (Special). — Some local hunters while tramping through the woods two miles east of here captured five partridges, which were flopping around the ground in a helpless condition. Investigation showed that the birds had been feeding on a cluster of copeberries and were hopelessly intoxicated.

Killed And Money Missing.

Goshen, Ind. (Special).—Mrs. Lou Fuller, wife of a farmer and stockbuyer, living north of Goshen, was shot and killed while in bed. A hundred and twenty-seven dollars belonging to her is missing. Mrs. Fuller's husband says he was aroused from his sleep by two shots and running to the head of the stairs was confronted by a burglar, who ordered him to return to his room. A window was found broken open downstairs. Noah Baker and wife, who live across the road from Fuller, say they heard but one shot.

A DAY FOR THANKSGIVING

President Roosevelt Issues His Proclamation.

Washington (Special).—President Roosevelt Tuesday afternoon issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation, setting Thursday, November 29, as the date.

It reads as follows:

The time of year has come when, in accordance with the wise custom of our forefathers, it becomes my duty to set aside a special day of thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty because of the blessings we have received and of prayer that these blessings may be continued. Yet another year of widespread well-being has past. Never before in our history, or in the history of any other nation, has a people enjoyed more abounding material prosperity than is ours—a prosperity so great that it should arouse in us no spirit of reckless pride, and least of all a spirit of needless disregard of our responsibilities, but rather a sober sense of our many blessings and a resolute purpose, under Providence, not to forfeit them by any action of our own.

Material well being, indispensable though it is, can never be anything but the foundation of true national greatness and happiness. If we build nothing upon this foundation then our national life will be as meaningless and empty as a house where only the foundation has been laid. Upon our material well being must be built a superstructure of individual and national life, lived in accordance with the laws of the highest morality, or else our prosperity itself will, in the long run, turn out a curse instead of a blessing. We should be both reverently thankful for what we have received, and earnestly bent upon turning it into a means of grace and not of destruction.

Accordingly, I hereby set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and supplication on which the people shall meet in their homes or their churches, devoutly acknowledge all that has been given them and to pray that they may, in addition, receive the power to use these gifts a-right.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this 22d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty first. (Signed)

Theodore Roosevelt.

By the President:

Elihu Root,
Secretary of State.

PRESIDENT CHANGES CABINET

Straus' Appointment Comes As a Surprise.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—The President announced Tuesday evening the following changes in his Cabinet:

Postmaster General Cortelyou will succeed Mr. Shaw as secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte will succeed Mr. Moody as attorney general.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf will succeed Mr. Bonaparte as secretary of the Navy.

Ambassador to Russia George V. L. Meyer will succeed Mr. Cortelyou as postmaster general.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, of New York, will succeed Mr. Metcalf as secretary of commerce and labor.

It was said informally at the White House that Attorney General Moody would retire on January 1, 1907, and Secretary Shaw on March, 4, 1907. Most of the changes will take place, therefore, at the beginning of the new year.

A successor to Mr. Meyer as ambassador to Russia has not as yet been announced, but it is understood that Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, who was recently transferred from Japan to Brazil, will go to St. Petersburg, and that Mr. John Barrett, now minister to Colombia, will succeed Mr. Griscom as ambassador to Brazil, unless the President decides to place him at the head of the Bureau of American Republican Republics.

Appointment of Straus.

Of the Cabinet changes only one, that of Mr. Straus to become Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is news. All the other changes have been retold in dispatches frequently. That Mr. Bonaparte would eventually become Attorney General was authoritatively announced in Washington when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, for it has always been Mr. Roosevelt's desire to have Mr. Bonaparte at the head of the Department of Justice. Mr. Metcalfe's transfer to the Navy Department finally fiulfils a hope that Mr. Metcalf has cherished ever since he entered the Cabinet. The execution of the provisions of the Chinese exclusion law falls under the Department of Commerce and Labor, and as Mr. Metcalf is a Californian and represented a California district in the House of Representatives for many terms, the recent attitude of the administration in favor of the most liberal possible interpretation of the exclusion law has made Mr. Metcalf's position extremely embarrassing, and it is, indeed, believed that if this present change in the Cabinet had not included his transfer from his present position to the Navy he would have resigned before long.

FINANCIAL WORLD.

Atchison's September earnings showed a gain of $731,677 gross and $187,340 net.

The failure was announced of a London broker who traded in American stocks.

C. I. Hudson says: "Reading is still too high. I think $65 a share a good price for it."

Since its organization United States Steel has taken $90,000,000 from earnings and spent it in permanent improvements.

The Drip of the Rain.

The stars have curtained their light
In clouds
And the moon has slipped from sight;
And only the sound of the rain is
heard
Through the fragrant summer night.
Over the sloping and moss-grown
eaves,
Drenching the lilies and sweet green
leaves,
Filling the night with its low refrain
Is heard the drip of the summer rain.

The darkness, soft as a velvet robe,
Shuts the cares of the world away;
And the south wind blows the slanting rain
Into sheets of silver spray,
And up through the darkness, warm
and wet,
Comes the scent of pansies and
mignonette,
Bearing the message of hope again,
In this peaceful hour of rest and rain.

'Tis a gracious gift that the night bestows,
For the summer shower brings
The dreams of peace, and a breath
of balm
On the sweep of its dusky wings.
And the hearts that sorrow forget to
weep,
On the shadowy border-lands of sleep;
And the voice of care and the sting
of pain
Are lost in the drip of the summer
rain.

Emma G. Weston in the Youth's Companion.

Laughter and Tears.

The car was almost due at the summit of the Gornergrat. The chill air from the glacier fields pressed a stimulating finger on the pulses. The ice of the surrounding glaciers was dull green and deep.

The Little Traveler, wound to the neck in a thick plaid shawl, stood waiting with her aunt. They were going down on the last car which made the trip that day. They had wished to spend the night on the top, for Elizabeth, the captain of this brief summer outing, had but to give the orders and Die Tante obeyed like a soldier.

But, alas, the money was lacking. They had added once and again the columns in their account book, and the result came ever the same with the tiresome inflexibility of mathematics. The two hungry sight-seers were at last enjoying Switzerland after months of longing. But their rule must be kept—so many marks a day, and prices at the tip-top houses have all the rarity of the altitude where they flourish. So this pleasure must be given up.

"For once I am almost satisfied," sighed Elizabeth. "It would be too glorious to see a sunrise here, too. We must be content with our half-loaf."

The electric car came slowly creeping up the steel way bringing noise, a disturbing element, a taste of modern improvement into these silent heights.

Elizabeth's green touring hat bore a puff of feathers on a quivering wire. Each time they trembled, if you cared for Elizabeth you must look to see if she, too, trembled. "One look, dear Aunt, one long look to fix this picture in my mind. How dull the four walls and the sewing will be after this feast of ice and snow. Just see how clear the air is and how near the other peaks look. I am going to that rock to look at the Matterhorn. There is time to spare. The car is not up yet, and it waits before going down again. Come."

The rose color of the afterglow on snowy summit defies the common sense. Even the solid fields of white, sloping down the channels between scaring peaks, these have a chilled sorcery of their own. Imprint the scene on our mind, Elizabeth. It will always stay. It is, as you say, so hauntingly beautiful and remote.

The dependence, the finiteness of daily life is the chain by which the spiritual delights must be confined. And no joy is sufficient to itself, even observation of the Gornergrat panorama. The little Swiss watch, a delicate toy, the price of which had shortened the pleasure trip two weeks, the watch pinned on Elizabeth's breast, continued ticking and ticking, leading time captive and leading Elizabeth and her aunt from the rock with its mighty outlook back to the little station. The car stood ready for the descent, with perhaps a thirty seconds to spare.

The morning of the same day George Werner, a young student, had arrived at Zermatt. His face was long by nature and now it was long from fatigue—and what else? Perhaps it was fatigue alone. He was always jolly in conversation, therefore he must be always happy. A smile came quickly to his face when he met a friend. When left alone it died quickly away. But always his interest in others was there.

Young blood must flow a little faster at seeing the noble view which is the heart's desire. George had dreamed of this hour, and now as he sat on the ascending car, here was reality. His reddish hair blew back from his temples, white from the confinement of study.

The summer was almost past, but near the summit there were no plants to mark the change of season by their brighter coloring. The stony bed of the new steel way was hardly adjusted, and barrenness ruled under foot.

But raise your eyes, George. There stand the monarchs of Switzerland. The eyes must be kept always open. He knows this, for when the lids shut quietly he sees many far-away things. Though the scenes shift in each one is a figure buoyant with life and sometimes wearing a plaid shawl and an Alpine hat which shades the blue eyes beneath. In fact, the familiar eyes are so shaded that when George looks into them the vision always fades; he opens his own eyes and sighs himself back into the present moment.

Life would be quite another thing if he might allow himself these visions. But they come without leave, and must be put aside. The question which had often risen to his lips was not the one he might ask.

Having an invalid mother and no money, a student may say, "Will you pass me the bread?" while his glances speak many gentle courtesies. But he may not say, "Will you share my bread?" when there is hardly enough for the mother.

Therefore sunshine is brightest when the eylids curtain the eyes, Yet is a vision of fair possibilities not half as real as the rain against the window.

The car had arrived at the top. George stood on the station platform, contemplative. Before the pleasure of walking to the very summit he would watch the car go down again. When it should descend under the great red sun, the Polyphemus eye of the mountain world, the last link with Zermatt would be severed for the night.

He stood with his back to a large rock. When he arrived he had noticed two figures seated on it, and had idly thought of them as chance companions on the summit over night.

The Lilliputian bustle of departure as the car was prepared for descending amused him. How different this adjustable and particular start from the hurried stoppages and confused crowd of a city car.

A belated passenger was loudly summoned by the conductor. "One moment," came the answer as two ladies passed George, hurrying toward the car. It was Die Tante, with Elizabeth. At the sound of the voice he knew who it was, and yet his eyes needed proof. As Elizabeth passed him he laid a hand on her arm. She turned and recognized him.

Surely the snow fields lend a strange and radiant light to the eyes which behold them. Perhaps Elizabeth had sat too long on the great rock.

"But the car is going—now," came from her in gasps as if she were answering some question.

Two other passengers were to go down. Happily they were quarreling over the disposition of their satchels. Die Tante had hurridly attained a seat in the car and stood transfixed, a spirit of wonder at the unforeseen.

George found speech after several precious seconds had elapsed. He still kept his hand on Elizabeth's shawl where the blue stripe crossed the red one. The evening air from the glaciers was like wine.

"Elizabeth, the sunrise here will be so wonderful, so without compare," he eagerly said. Her advent had bewildered him. The reality was still part of his vision and, like the sunrise, wonderful beyond compare.

The car started with Elizabeth poised like a bird on the step. George grasped her hand to detain her.

"The beautiful mountain-tops. We must see them together," he cried, as the wheels moved. Even while he spoke the car gained speed, and he walked quickly beside it.

Instinctively he pushed her firmly on to the platform of the car, for safety, but did not relinquish her hand. Die Tante stood ready to jump off in case of need. Voices called to them in warning as the car gathered such headway that George was obliged to run.

All their past meetings and partings were in the clasp of his hand, and he would not let go. His hat far behind, he followed, like Merlin, unreckoning, on the gleam, on the light from her eyes.

"Ah love, I cannot," came from him without his wish.

Elizabeth bent towards him from the car. She had thought, thus far, only of the miracle of his presence. Now she realized that there was danger to face. For her to loose his hand was impossible, so firm was his hold.

For her to jump off—no. Yet if he were hurt! Never had his safety been so imperative.

There was no time to lose. "Get on, quick," she called, loud enough to conquer the noise of wheels and pulled him forward and up with all her strength.

George came suddenly to his senses. With a brave laugh and a firm foot he challenged the gods and gained the platform.

The bunch of feathers on Elizabeth's green hat quivered like aspens as he drew himself up, still holding her hand. If you cared for her you must look to see if she, too, trembled.

After all, three can live on very little if the austere spirit of self-sacrifice walk among them, and the tender hand of a new daughter to smooth the pillows in the sick room, is worth more than gold.—Margaret Jeannette Gates in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Pays Debt That Worried Him.

Edward Goyette, who lived in Montreal sixteen years ago, returned recently and paid the water department $13.25 which he owned when he left. He said that the debt had worried him ever since he left and, having made $200,000 in New York, he decided to come back and pay his score. —Chicago News.

The parrot appreciates music more than any other of the lower creatures.

THE REAL FRENCH HUSBAND

RETAINS DURING MARRIAGE THE ATTITUDE OF A LOVER.

Graceful, Gallant and Gay—Not by Any Means Perfect, But He Generally Manages to Make Himself Agreeable, Contrasted With the Anglo-Saxon.

As a lover the Frenchman is jealous, exacting, unreasonable to the last degree, but he is correspondingly passionate and devoted, writes Alvan F. Sanborn in The Independent. He displays that dash of recklessness in love which is so flattering and so precious to its object. Hawthorne has said somewhere that the greatest obstacle to a man's being sublime is his fear of appearing ridiculous. In love, at any rate, the Frenchman does not know this fear, and the result is that in love he is often sublime—at least in the eyes of his inamorata, and this is all that really matters. His instinct for form is so unerring that he is inimitable in the expression of sentiment.

As a husband the Frenchman is disposed to be overbearing, but he responds to tactful conciliatory treatment as readily as the bud responds to the appeal of the sun. When his affections are deeply engaged he retains, after marriage, the attitude of the lover, and in his good moments (his "bons moment)," which are by no means rare—no matter how much he may be harassed by the petty cares and annoyances incident to married life—he employs the gestures and the phrases of the lover as zestfully as if he were at the very beginning of his romance.

He praises his wife eloquently to her face, saying boldly in her presence the complimentary things which the more reticent Anglo-Saxon husband utters only to his friends, if he permits himself the indiscretion of uttering them at all.

In the lower and middle classes, as well as in the upper classes, the French husband has a faculty that amounts almost to genius for bestowing the delicate attentions which cost little except the exercise of a modicum of tact and thoughtfulness, but which carry joy to every true woman's heart. He not only thinks to take home to her often (in the absence of the means to make a larger offering) a ten cent bunch of violets, pinks or roses from the flower market or the itinerant flower vendor's barrow on his route, but he presents them gallantly with the compliment and the caress the occasion calls for; and this makes them confer a pleasure out of all proportion to their intrinsic worth. He remembers her birthday or fete day with a potted plant, a bit of game, a box of bonbons, a cake from the pastry cook's, or a bottle of good wine. He is marvelously fertile in expedients for making the time pass quickly and agreeably for her. He has a thousand amusing and successful devices for helping her to renew her youth. He projects unique and joyous Sunday and holiday excursions. He improvises dainty little banquets. He is a past master especially in the art of conjuring up amiable mysteries and preparing charming little surprises. And in all these trivial enterprises he vindicates the old French theory that true courtesy consists in taking a certain amount of pains to so order our words and our manners that others "be content with us and with themselves."

The American husband is particularly solicitous to do the proper thing; the French husband to do the agreeable thing.

There is no better "provider" than the American husband, no man more ready to give his wife everything she asks for, whether he can afford it or not; but his memory is lamentably poor where her habits and preferences are concerned, and he lacks intuition. The American husband is second to none in doing his duty conscientiously by his companion but he is less expert than the French husband in showing appreciation of her beauty, vivacity and wit, and in displaying that ideal deference which makes her feel that he esteems it a great honor as well as a great privilege to be permitted to share her existence, and that his life would be but a dismal, barren waste without her.

The difference is fundamental, since it is the difference between the Puritan and the Cavalier, between austerity and gallantry, between repression and expression, between the conception of life as a dreary round of duties and the conception of life as an inspiriting succession of opportunities.

The French husband possesses another faculty that goes far toward making the rough places smooth in matrimonial existence, namely a marvelous fund of gayety that is made up in about equal parts of esprit and of animal spirits. In default of passionate affection he offers his companion the most sprightly and engaging sort of camaraderie, which is the next best thing. Even when indifferent, sentimentally speaking, he is still vastly entertaining; still capable of being the best of daily company, thanks of his cheerful philosophy, which bids him make the most of life as he finds it, and to a winning playfulness of manner which comes as naturally as breathing to him.

In sum, the Frenchman is not a model husband, but he is an adorable one—imperfect and adorable—a splendid illustration of the "glory of the imperfect."

Like husband, like father. The French father displays his quick temper before his children and makes them the victims thereof. He treats them impulsively as they treat each other. But, by reason of this very impulsiveness, which is, after all, but a form of childlikeness, he penetrates deeper into the child-consciousness than he otherwise could. He does not unbend toward his children, for he is so completely a child himself that he does not need to unbend to find himself on their level. He enters heartily into their whims, caprices, happy pretenses and fanastic imaginings because they are so very like his own. The French boy as he grows into manhood enjoys a genuine comradeship with his father, that would be impossible if the latter were systematically concealing the fact that he is a frail and faulty human being like himself.

As the Frenchman lavishes tenderness on women, so he demands it from them.

It is because of this craving for tenderness that he insists on an eminently feminine helpmeet. He cares little what opinions his wife may hold on literature, art and philosophy, or whether she holds any opinions at all on these subjects, so that she possesses the secret of the soothing caress has a talent for tender ministrations and a genius for loving. He clings to his house like a cat. His home life is far and away the most important part of his existence. Everything must give way before it. He cannot admit long absences from home on the part of his spouse. The American fashion of sending a wife away for the summer and of shipping her off for a period of foreign travel ranging all the way from two months to two years, he would consider monstrous.

TRAINING DOG POLICE.

Breaking in of the Seine Patrol One of the Sights of Paris.

The training of the young Newfoundlands that M. Lepine periodically adds to his staff is one of the sights of Paris. It takes place in the headquarters of the agents plongeurs, a small building on the quay-side not far from the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Dogs and men enter into the exercise with zest, and there is usually a crowd of onlookers. Only dummy figures are used, but the "rescue" is, nevertheless, a very realistic affair. The big dogs know perfectly well what the exercise means, and they wait with comic enthusiasm until the dummy is thrown into the water and an agent plongeur rushes out on hearing the splash and the outcry of spectators. While the men are busy with lines and life-buoys, the dog plunges into the water, swims to the dummy, watches with rare intelligence for an opportunity to get an advantageous hold, and then it either swims ashore or waits for its master who brings to the rescue long poles, cork belts and the like. The more experienced dogs, however, will easily effect a rescue from first to last without human assistance; and it is an inspiring sight to watch them looking for a foothold on the slippery sides of the riverbank, and pulling the heavy dummy into a place of safety.

It takes about four months to train the dogs efficiently. They are also charged with the protection of their masters when attacked by the desperate ruffians who sleep under the arches of the bridge in summer. Thus in Paris also the police dogs are a proved success.—From William G. Fitz-Gerald's "The New Police of European Cities," in The Century.

FIREARMS DON'T HURT ENOUGH.

Too Many Recoveries From Rifle Wounds in War.

Modern firearms are too humane and unless battles are vigorously followed up, the retreating enemy is merely stunned—not disabled. If these wounds had been more severe the Russians would not have been able to restore their ranks. The Japanese themselves, were always too exhausted after a battle to follow up their advantage and were never able to give a fatal blow.

In other words, we are at the ridiculous paradox of possessing weapons so harmless that we cannot disable the enemy. Battles, in spite of their frightful loss of life—no greater though than previously—are becoming gigantic French duels. The "code" evaporates when it always results fatally. Wars or national duels will also end when they are too deadly and too expensive.

Warfare demands a more deadly weapon, for the present tendency is as absurd as arming soldiers with boxing gloves. Already there is a demand to return to the old 45-calibre pistol because the 38 does not wound sufficiently. We may soon expect to hear a demand for a rifle so severe that when an enemy is hit, he is permanently disabled from fighting, at least during that war.—Americ Medicine.

Living Underground.

In the village of Heston there is a man named Ives, known as "The Hermit," who ives in a large hole, the result of his excavations on an allotment ground which he has rented. He descends to his curious abode by means of a ladder, and at night he protects himself with a glass roof, says Home Chat.

The place contains a small bedstead, an oil stove and a few pots and kettles. The authorities are in doubt as to whether he can be removed, in view of the fact that he pays rent for the ground.

The crown of Portugal is valued at $6,500,000, a world's record for crowns.

THE SIZE OF OCEAN WAVES.

Their Extreme Height Seldom More Than Fifty Feet.

A well known French naval expert, M. Bertin, believes that both the length and height of waves at sea are often overestimated. He goes on to argue that the length of waves can be computed from the time which elapses between the passage of two of them. From a summary of his opinions which Engineering prints it appears that the greatest distance which he has estimated between crest and crest is 2590 feet, or about half a mile, and the period on which his reckoning was based was twenty-three seconds.

Such long waves, he states, are never very high. In deep water the height of a wave half a mile long will not, at most, be more than fifty-two feet, or one-fiftieth its length. Much greater heights than this have, he says, been recorded, particularly from small craft, but the observations were quite unreliable. The error arises mainly from the fact that the observer has failed to take into account the fact that the vessel he is in floats with its deck parallel to the surface of the wave, and not to a true horizontal plane. With the water surface thus tilted, grossly exaggerated estimates of the true height of the waves become possible.

Where care has been taken to avoid this source of error, the highest wave recorded in open water has measured forty-two and one-half feet from hollow to crest; but M. Bertin believes that a height of fifty-two feet may perhaps be met with in the southern seas. On entering shoal water waves become higher and shorter, so that a wave that has a height of thirteen metres in open water may attain sixteen metres on striking a shoal; while if it meets a more or less vertical obstacle it may shoot up to double this height, and at the Eddystone Light, he states, solid green seas have been known to reach a height of 105 feet.

Waves half a mile long are, he continues, very rare, since a period of ten seconds is not often exceeded, which corresponds to a length of 160 metres (about 520 feet). More commonly the period is six to eight seconds, and the length 160 to 320 feet. Heights of over ten metres (thirty-three feet) are rare, but short waves are relatively higher than long ones, a wave 160 feet long being commonly eight to sixteen feet high. M. Bertin further points out that there appears to be a minimum to the size of ocean waves, as well as a maximum, since there is a connection between the size and the velocity of the wind producing them. Thus waves measuring three-fourths inch from crest to crest would correspond to a wind moving about two feet a second; and he questions whether a wind moving more slowly than this would have power to raise waves at all.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor ;
LEWIS EMERY, JR.
For Lieutenant Governor :
JEREMIAH S. BLACK.
For Auditor General :
WILLIAM T. CREASY.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs :
JOHN J. GREEN.
For Congress :
H. S. TAYLOR,
of Centre County.
For State Senate :
GEORGE M. DIMELING,
of Clearfield County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNNY TICKET.

For Assembly :
JOHN NOLL,
of Bellefonte.
For Jury Commissioner :
ADAM HAZEL,
of Spring Township.

LOCALS.

This is November 1st.

Mrs. George Grimes, at Oak Hall, is ill.

Lyman L. Smith, the grain and coal dealer, is on his pins again.

D. R. Sweetwood, of Potters Mills, has concluded to move to the west to be nearer several of his sons.

In order to judge the capitol correctly, excursionists should have quotations on putty and plaster paris.

Miss Romie Van Pelt left Centre Hall for Bellefonte Tuesday. Before returning she will go to Philadelphia.

James Horner, of Centre Hill, has planned to have his sale of farm stock and implements, Saturday, November 17th.

Get out the vote. See that every voter in sympathy with good, honest government gets to the polls. Go early.

Penns Valley will do something to Mr. Quigley on election day that will make him wish the devil had the Dutch.

Dr. W. A. Alexander, who had been temporarily located at Potters Mills, will return to Lewistown on the 5th of November.

Another Pennypacker excursion to Harrisburg Saturday. The next excursion will be at the time of the inauguration of Emery, the anti-graft governor.

Messrs. A. C. Mingle, W. I. Fleming, J. Will Conley and Frank Warfield, of Bellefonte, attended a meeting of Masons, at Centre Hall, Monday evening.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, at Des Moines, Iowa, by resolution warns its members not to sign, present to citizens for signing, or in court liquor license petitions.

After a week's stay at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. M. Fisher, at Penn Hall, James A Keller returned to his home Wednesday afternoon. His health has improved considerably.

Mrs. Boyer, wife of C. A. Boyer, station agent at Milton, is at the home of her sister, Mrs. James C. Goodhart, near Centre Hall. While in the Valley, Mrs. Boyer will also visit other relatives and friends.

George Barner has concluded to move to Nittany Valley instead of remaining on the McClintic farm recently purchased by I. J. Zubler. Mr. Barner has leased the Furst farm, near Salona, for a period of five years.

The November McClure's is a striking number and will be remembered long beyond the usual term of magazine literature. The leading article is a brilliant challenge to the advocates of Spelling Reform, coming from no less an authority than Professor Hugo Munsterberg, Harvard's noted psychologist.

Colyer.

Mrs. John Barr, of Spring Mills, spent the Sabbath at the home of Sue Long.

Miss Anna Fahringer, of Northumberland, is paying her parents a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Ruth Swabb, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. Heckman and Charles Miller took advantage of the excursion to Harrisburg, Saturday.

Bruce Weaver spent Sunday very pleasantly at William Reiber's.

A Methodist Minister Recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for seven years, and it has always proved to be a reliable remedy. We have found that it would do more than the manufacturers claim for it. It is especially good for a croup and whooping cough."—Rev. James A. Lewis, Pastor Milaca, Minn., M. E. Church. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold by The Star Store, Centre Hall; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville.

GLENN-FOREMAN.

A Pretty Wedding at the Home of F. A. Foreman.—Bride Formerly from Centre Hall.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of October 31st, the marriage of Miss Sarah Elsie, the eldest daughter of F. A. Foreman, to Samuel H. Glenn took palce at "Sunny-side-on-the-pike," near Spring Mills, the home of the bride's father.

The house was beautifully decorated with potted plants, evergreens and autumn leaves, and thrown open to a large number of guests from near and far. Those from a distance were: James J. Glenn, of Princeton University, New Jersey, a brother of the groom; Miss Lulu M. Davis, Lewistown; Miss Anna N. Hartswick, Altoona; Mrs. Mary Styne, Williamsport; Mr. and Mrs. Amos Stauffen, Harrisburg.

Precisely at eleven o'clock, to the strains of Mendelssohn's bridal march, played by Miss Claire A. Kennedy, of Centre Hall, the bride entered the room where the ceremony was performed by Rev. Daniel Gress, of Centre Hall. The bride was attired in cream mohair and carried chrysanthemums. Miss Clara N. Robb, of Bellefonte, who was maid of honor, wore a dress of light blue mohair and had a bouquet of carnations. The groomsman was Ralph C. Meyer, of Altoona. The bride and groom with their attendants formed a pretty bridal group.

The presents were many, beautiful and valuable. Besides decorative art, wrought by the hands of loving friends, fine furniture, costly linens, rich cut-glass and silverware, there was an elegant dinner set.

The bride is a charming young lady, well known in Centre Hall, where the family made their home for several years. The young lady had been a telephone operator for some time. The groom is a son of Samuel Glenn, Esq., of Lemont, and has a lucrative position in the erecting department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, where the young couple will be at home after December 1st.

Quigley and Schools.

Mr. Quigley is quite cunning. He knows the farmers are kicking because the school tax is necessarily high. He is in with the push and consequently cannot promise to vote money from the treasury for legitimate purposes. He tries to blind the country voter and tickle the school enthusiasts. He promises to vote for a larger appropriation for centralized township schools and township high schools!

What does this mean?

It means that if elected Mr. Quigley, the Republican nominee for state senator, will vote to take from the common schools more money and give it to the centralized township schools and township high schools. Every dollar given to these schools, under the present system of distributing the public school appropriation, is a loss to the common schools; in other words, the appropriation received by the townships will be just that much less.

Mr. Quigley's promise will not cost the state an additional cent—it simply robs the common schools and pays it to the centralized township school and to the township high school.

Seeing is Convincing.

The effect of the excursions to the capitol will not fail with good results. Seeing is convincing. The capitol is grand, but close observers will not fail to see many defects already visible. The skeptic who looks for himself acknowledges that the state must have been cheated. When the country mechanic comes to that honest conclusion, the report of experts will be dumbfounding. An ordinary eye can detect the cracks in marble panels, ill-fitting joints, battered plaster mouldings, etc., the expert with the privilege of turning things upside down and inside out, could make discoveries that would correspond to the multiplicity of charges of graft, the word the governor does not want used or discussed.

Keith's Theatre.

Mrs. Langtry, the renowned English artiste and beauty, is filling her first vaudeville engagement in America at Keith's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this week. The bill this week includes many other great features, a top-liner being Morris Cronin and Troupe, European jugglers. Some of the musical entertainment is furnished by the four Sutcliffe sisters, international vocalists; the Ollivotti Troubadours, instrumentalists, and Diamond and Smith, illustrated songs with motion pictures. Matthews and Ashley's songs and parodies are sure to amuse. An extra added attraction consists of Wylie's dogs. There are many other gems of song, scene and mirth.

A Good Liniment.

When you need a good reliable liniment try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It has no superior for pains and swellings. A piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm is superior to a plaster for lame back or pains in side and chest. It also relieves rheumatic pains and makes sleep and rest possible. For sale by The Star Store, Centre Hall; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville.

CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS.

List of Diseases That Bar Pupils From Attending Public Schools.

The Department of Health at Harrisburg has carefully tabulated the diseases for which scholars may be enjoined from attending school. No child will be allowed to attend school if he resides in the same house with any person afflicted with spotted fever, whooping cough, measles, German measles, mumps or chickenpox. Such children should be forbidden to attend any school, public, private, parochial, Sunday or other schools, says Mr. Dixon. Pupils who are themselves afflicted with tonsilitis, scabis, pediculosis capitis, impetigo contagiosa, favus "pink eye," tinea circinala, or erysipelas should not be allowed to attend school while suffering with these diseases, nor should they be admitted except on a doctor's certificate. These orders are being obeyed quite well as a whole, although they are observed much more faithfully in the cities than in the rural districts.

Swartz's Store Robbed.

Swartz's store at Tusseyville, was robbed last Thursday night of goods valued at $25 00. Entrance was gained through the rear door by the use of a key. The cellar door was found open in the morning, the robber evidently having provided for escape in case of being disturbed. The goods stolen were mostly mittens and gloves.

The Tusseyville postoffice is located in the building, but nothing in that department was in the least disturbed. The money drawer was also let go by without attention. The indications are that the robber was one of the amateur type. There are suspicions, but no evidence to warrant arrest.

To a Smart Property-Owner.

Painting is practical work. Skill wins. It's the same with paint making.

You know 4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil makes enough paint for a moderate sized house—the best paint money can buy—because the L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes the L. & M. Paint wear like iron.

Buy L. & M. and don't pay $1.50 a gallon for Linseed Oil, as you do in ready-for-use paint, but buy oil fresh from the barrel at 60 cents, and mix with the L. & M.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1.20 per gallon.

Sold by Rearick Bros., Centre Hall.

The Frank Farm Sold.

The Frank farm, the property of the late Mrs. Sarah Frank, of Millheim, located west of Millheim and north of the pike, containing about fifty-five acres, was sold at public sale to Speer Breon, of near Millheim. Mr. Breon will occupy the farm after next spring.

The Frank home in Millheim, on Penn street opposite the Lutheran church, was bid up to $700, but the offer was not taken.

Road View.

Road viewers performed the preliminaries on a road leading from the residence of C. C. Bartges to the railroad station at Spring Mills. The viewers appointed were Jacob Wagner and D. J. Meyer, with Wm. M. Grove as surveyor. The Gregg township supervisors also attended the view. Mr. Meyer, on account of a rheumatic attack, was unable to be present.

Death of a Child.

Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lee received a dispatch from their son Arney Lee, at Pittsburg, stating that his daughter, Ethel, aged about four years, died that morning of diphtheria. The little child was at the home of its grandparents in Centre Hall for several days, and had only been taken home two weeks prior to her death.

Get Out the Vote.

The one thing that is necessary is to get out the Democratic vote. The success of the Democratic ticket depends entirely upon that. You are not doing your whole duty by simply going to the polls and voting, but to do your full duty you must see that your neighbor gets to the polls.

Number of Excursionists.

The excursionists from Penns Valley to Harrisburg Saturday were quite numerous. The tickets sold at the various points are as follows: Centre Hall, 72; Spring Mills, 34; Coburn, 103; Linden Hall, 24; Oak Hall, 23; Lemont, 26; Bellefonte, 44.

A Reliable Remedy for Croup.

Mrs. S. Rosinthal, of Turner, Michigan, says: "We have used Chamberlain's Cough Medicine for ourselves and children for several years and like it very much. I think it is the only remedy for croup and can highly recommend it." For sale by The Star Store, Centre Hall; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Quigley did not promise to investigate the capitol scandal. If you want to know anything about the mahogany colored putty and eighty dollar spittoons you must vote for Mr. Dimeling and Mr Noll.

Quigley indorses the capitol steal by not making a promise to favor investigating the scandal.

Harris Township.

John Zeigler, of Altoona, visited here over Sunday.

George E. Meyer, of the Mountain City, visited his parents, returning home on Monday laden with corn and pumpkins, ready for Hallowe'en.

Robert McCrae and family are visitors from Pittsburg.

Charles Fisher spent Sunday at home, having returned Saturday from a business trip to West Virginia.

Plenty of room in the cornfields for busy hands; plenty of corn, too; some ears so large it almost takes two men to handle them. There is a new variety—the bloody butcher—grown here which is quite productive. The seed was brought from Illinois several years ago by David Lohr.

On account of the illness of the pastor, communion services in the Reformed church at Boalsburg were postponed until Sunday, November 11th, at 2:30 o'clock.

A political meeting was held in the town hall Saturday evening. Col. H. S. Taylor, Col. D. F. Fortney and Attorney J. C. Meyer, of Bellefonte, were the speakers.

Miss Annie Kaup, of near Bellefonte, visited here for a few days.

Quite a number from here were to Harrisburg Saturday. Although unfortunate in getting there at the expected time, they all enjoyed the sights.

County Superintendent D. O. Etters, of State College, visited some of the schools here on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keller, of Axe Mann, spent Sunday in Boalsburg.

S. Hazel, a representative of the Houserville woolen mills, passed through this place Monday with goods for winter wear.

Found Dead in Field.

Monday noon Michael Miller, of Madisonburg, was found dead in a corn field, near Penn Hall, where he had been working. Mr. Miller, with some other men, were engaged in husking corn for his son-in-law, Reuben Vonada. At noon time Mr. Miller failed to return from his work, and upon making search he was found dead.

The deceased was a farmer by occupation, but had been living retired since the death of his wife some few years ago. His age was sixty-nine years. Interment was made at Madisonburg.

The surviving children are: Mrs. Clark Gramley and Mrs. Chas. Smull, Rebersburg; Mrs. E. Calvin Zeigler, Spring Mills; Mrs. Reuben Vonada, Penn Hall; Edward Miller, Center Mills.

Kerr Farm Not Sold.

The Kerr farm, near Centre Hill, offered for sale Saturday by James B. Strohm, administrator, was not sold. The highest bid was $25.00 per acre, by Elmer Hettinger, the tenant. Later a private offer was made by another party.

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall Friday, November 2.

Spring Mills.

J. O. Beatty has resigned his position with W. H. Allison and is now working for the Bell telephone Company.

The new railroad bridge below Allison's grain house is about completed.

Foster Walker, who has been staying in Philadelphia for the past two years, is visiting his parents and friends for a few days.

Quite a number from this place attended the Democratic meeting at Polk Hill, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Shires, who has been ill for some time, is slowly improving.

Wilbur Burkholder spent Sunday in Spring Mills.

G. C. King commenced working at his new barn, Monday.

Quite a number of people from this place went to Harrisburg Saturday.

The rebuilding of the Bell telephone line is almost completed this far.

Mrs. Dallas Duck is ill at present.

Some one helped himself to some of J. W. Wood's meat.

Mrs. Chapman is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Hoover, at this place.

Mrs. Roland Gentzel and two children, returned to their home in Altoona, after a visit to relatives here.

Woodward.

Mrs. Keller and son Joseph having spent a week with her sister, Mrs. Luther Miller, left for their home in Milton, Saturday.

C. D. Motz and family, Mrs. Wise and son, Elwood Orndorf, the Haines Brothers and Paul Stover were to Harrisburg Saturday to see the capitol.

Mrs. Tammie Musser, of Coburn, spent the Sabbath with friends here.

Messrs. Edward Sheesley and Lawrence Miller attended meeting at Coburn Sunday evening.

Samuel Mowery and family, of Aaronsburg, spent Sunday with Mrs. Elias Motz.

Misses Emma Eberhart and Mabelle Wolfe spent the Sabbath with the family of Harris Stover.

Harry Kessinger, of Nittany, is home for a visit.

Samuel Motz is on the sick list.

Autumn Approaches

AND we announce our complete readiness to show all the latest designs and authentic styles in . . . .

Men's Clothing

as decreed by the world of fashion and made by The House of Kuppenheimer.

Never before have we opened a season with so complete and attractive a display as we now have. Our line of Kuppenheimer Clothes includes all the most exclusive and select patterns so much in demand with the best dressers and for which Kuppenheimer Clothes are famous.

You'll be interested in looking over the

New Styles

and we believe a few minutes spent with us will help you more to make up your mind, and better acquaint you with what will be "the proper thing" this Fall and Winter, than hours spent elsewhere.

We specialize Clothes made by The House of Kuppenheimer because of their far-famed reputation for exclusiveness in fabrics and correctness in styles as well as for their unvarying standard of workmanship and quality material

We invite your inspection

Montgomery & Company

ALLEGHENY ST. BELLEFONTE, PA.

S. H. KNEPLEY

Blacksmith and ...Wood Worker...

Attention is here called to the fact that I have located opposite the School House and am prepared to do . . . GENERAL BLACKSMITHING & WOOD WORK.

Special attention given to Resetting Tire AND —Riming Wheels—

Satisfactory work is guaranteed. Call to see me.

Buy ...BUCKEYE... Stock and Poultry Food.

Stock Food. Condition Powders. Worm Killer. Gall Cure. Louse Killer. Poultry Food and Cow Vigor.

The most reliable Stock and Poultry Food on the market. Your money back if results are not satisfactory. Does not cost as much as other foods on the market. Give it a trial and save money. Sold in packages or bulk.

Howard Creamery Corp.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
On sale at the Creamery. Distributors for Progress Grange No. 96.

LINGERING COLD.

Withstood Other Treatment But Quickly Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"Last winter I caught a very severe cold which lingered for weeks," says J. Urquhart, of Zephyr, Ontario. "My cough was very dry and harsh. The local dealer recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and guaranteed it, so I gave it a trial. One small bottle of it cured me. I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have ever used." This remedy is for sale by The Star Store, Centre Hall; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE

CURES: Flesh Wounds, Ulcers, Felons, Carbuncles, Boils, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Tetter, Eczema, White Swelling, Skin Eruptions, Fever Sores, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Chapped Hands, Etc., Etc. By Mail, 25c. DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall

Billiousness and Constipation.

"For years I was troubled with biliousness and constipation, which made life miserable for me. My appetite failed me. I lost my usual force and vitality. Pepsin preparations and cathartics only made matters worse. I do not know where I would have been today had I not tried Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The tablets relieve the ill feeling at once, strengthen the digestive functions, helping the system to do its work naturally."—Mrs. Rosa Potts, Birmingham, Ala. These tablets are for sale by The Star Store, Centre Hall; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

Lutheran—Tusseyville morning, communion, preparatory service Saturday 2:30 p. m.; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

Reformed—Spring Mills, morning, communion, preparatory service Thursday evening; Union; afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	56	Wheat	65
Barley	40	Oats	32
		Corn	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	09	Butter	22
Potatoes	40	Eggs	25

JOHN R. STRONG TAXIDERMIST
POTTERS MILLS, PENN.

Is ready to do all kinds of work in his line at moderate prices and promptly.

TANNING FURS MOUNTING RUGS

Robes made from all kinds of furs, correctly sewed and handsomely lined.

ADDRESS:
Potters Mills via Spring Mills,
R. F. D. No. 3, Box 119.
Shipping Address, Centre Hall, Pa.

DEATHS.

ADAM BARTGES.

One of the prominent and well-to-do citizens, Adam Bartges, of Penn township, died Saturday morning, from infirmities due mainly to age. Mr. Bartges had been in delicate health during the past few months.

The deceased was born March 11, 1834, making him past seventy-two years of age. His wife, nee Nancy Hennigh, and the following children survive: Al. E., Millheim; William B, Centre Hall; Frank H., Irving E., Ambrose C., Coburn; Floyd E, at home.

By occupation Mr. Bartges was a farmer, but four years ago moved to Coburn to live retired. At the time of his death he was president of the Millheim Banking Company.

Interment was made at Millheim Tuesday.

MRS. KATHARINE FLACK.

Sunday afternoon Mrs. Katharine Flack passed away, at her home in Bellefonte. She was aged ninety years, and was the widow of the late George Flack.

LeRoy Jackson, aged twelve years, son of Charles Jackson, of Buffalo Run, died in the Bellefonte hospital. He had been operated upon for appendicitis.

James Womelsdorf, of near Logan Mills, died Thursday night of uraenic poison and complications, aged sixty-seven years.

Mrs. William H. Fore, of Coleville, died Tuesday morning in the Bellefonte hospital from typhoid fever.

Sudden Death of Mr. White

A sudden death occurred at Smullton Sunday night. Mr. and Mrs. William White retired as usual in the evening, and before falling asleep Mr. White recalled that he had forgotten to wind the clock. He arose to do so, and while performing the act he took a severe chill, and in a few moments became violently ill. Aid was summoned, but before morning death claimed the man.

Mr. White is survived by a wife and several children. His age was about sixty years.

Off the Track.

The Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad is becoming noted for minor wrecks, and unless the road bed and track are put into better condition there will be a wreck of sufficient importance to warrant a tripple head in the newspapers. Saturday two engines were derailed, and Tuesday two freight cars—one at Spring Mills and the other at Coburn—left the track. The crews on the morning passenger trains swapped outfits, and the train west ran tail end first.

LOCALS.

October is past, and has few pleasant days to its credit.

The Hospital Aid Society will meet Monday evening, at the Manse.

Mister Weather Man, please give us fine weather this November.

Tuesday morning the ground was covered with a half inch of snow.

Progress Grange will give its annual Thanksgiving Day supper in Grange Arcadia.

George Runkle, an officer of the schoolship "Sarstoga," is visiting Centre county friends.

Forest Ocker moved from Bellefonte to Mifflinburg Tuesday. He is clerking in a store at that place.

Next issue of the Reporter will be after the election, and will contain Emery's majority for Governor.

The Epworth League will give an entertainment in Grange Arcadia Saturday evening, December 29. Keep the date in mind.

Ammon Walker, who was accidentally shot while in the mountains back of Rebersburg, is improving. At present he is able to take liquid nourishment in the natural way.

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Braucht drove to Centre Hall Friday of last week. Although busy attending to professional business, the doctor stated he had no serious cases on his list at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Durst have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Verna May, to Samuel M. Goodhart. The ceremony will take place Thursday, 8th inst., at 1.30 o'clock.

Colonel Austin Curtin, of Roland, and Miss Lillie Fletcher, of Vicksburg, Miss., were married Tuesday at the bride's southern home. Col. Curtin and bride came north immediately after the wedding.

An English setter dog, white and liver colored, the property of W. Gross Mingle, of Centre Hall, is lost. The dog answers to the name of "Bob," and has a small sore on right cheek. Mr. Mingle will pay a reward for the return of the dog or information of his whereabouts.

Chapped hands are quickly cured by applying Chamberlain's Salve. Price 25 cents. For sale by

The Star Store, Centre Hall; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville.

(Continued from page 1.)

elect Stone United States senator. The Stone conspirators were to induce Quay to withdraw from the fight and throw his support to Stone—to end the long deadlock. Young was to be the Moses to lead enough "insurgents" over to Stone to make his election sure. The scheme was discovered and the "insurgents" were so lined up against it that it had to be abandoned. A few weeks after that the Governor was allowed to name five lieutenants in the regular army, and he named Young's brother as one of them.

The year 1900 was one of "carnage" in Tioga politics. Governor Stone had appointed David Cameron as judge to succeed John I. Mitchell and the anti-machine leaders had brought out Jerome B. Niles against him. Young was the most active figure in trying to carry enough "insurgents" over to Cameron to elect him. Niles was too strong and he swept Stone's man off the bench by 1000 majority. While the judgeship fight was raging a big contest was going on for the legislature and Young had been supplied with the "sinews" to conduct the anti-Quay legislative campaign. A. B. Hitchcock was running as an avowed "insurgent;" Henry M. Foote as a thick and thin Quay man; W. E. Champaign as a thinly disguised Quay man, but loudly supported by every heeler of the machine in the county. Young refused to assist in running another "insurgent," upon the ground that Champaign would be guided by public sentiment in voting for a United States Senator. Hitchcock won by an immense majority, and Champaign was nominated over Foote. Champaign went to Harrisburg and cast the vote that elected Marshall speaker of the house and made the election of Quay possible.

In the same year the "insurgents" were vitally interested in the election of the state senator from Young's district, as it was known that the organization of the senate would depend upon one or two votes. The anti-Quay people induced W. W. Crittenden, of Potter, to become a candidate, and the Democrats endorsed him. The last minute, as Mr. Crittenden alleges, Young let go the fight in Tioga, and Myron Watson, a Standard Oil Quayite, went to the senate, and his vote gave that body to Quay. As the Tioga men put it, Young was responsible for the loss of both houses of the legislature to the machine.

Next, Young was appointed by the grace of Stone as attorney for the Capitol Building Commission. One word from Young could have stopped all the graft, but he never spoke that word. When Young was proposed for a place on the state ticket, the Tioga Republicans flew to arms, and Young was forced upon the ticket against the bitter protest of three of the four delegates, and of all the leading Republicans of the country.

A prominent machine state official, who was trying to induce an anti-machine leader from Young's county to withdraw his opposition, said: "If you will go along, you and I can do all the law business before the Auditor General." The kicker replied: "I have no doubt you can do all the business, but there will be nothing for reformers."

In 1902 the anti-machine Republicans ran Andrew B. Dunsmore, a real Independent, against mis-Representative Champaign for representative and soon had the fight practically won. Young was chairman of the county committee and was active in the fight for John P. Elkin. He is said to have placed much of the Elkin money, and the anti-machine people declare that every dollar of it was placed where it would do Champaign the most good and Dunsmore the most harm.

VOTERS FOR TRUSTS AGAIN ON TICKET

Killed Anti-Trust Bill, After Warnings From Fellow Republican Legislators That Such Voting Was Against Roosevelt.

Boss Penrose, while professing to support Roosevelt and the President's policy of regulating trusts, has renominated many of the State Representatives whose votes or dodging defeated the "anti-trust bill" in the last regular session of the legislature. The same Penrose has inserted in his platform, upon which these renominated supporters of the trusts pretend to stand, a declaration that trusts and monopolies should be regulated according to Roosevelt's ideas. Even if Penrose were more sincere in this than in his other professions, the voters would exhibit childlike credulence in now re-electing these men were it not for the Legislative Record (pages 3210 and 3211), which, billed the very moderately and justly-worded anti-trust bill, which provided simply as follows:

An act making it a misdemeanor for any two or more persons to enter into any agreement to control the price of any article or commodity, to prevent or curtail the production, manufacture or sale of the same or to prevent or interfere with free competition in the production, manufacture or sale of the same and prescribing the penalty therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any two or more persons engaged or interested in the production, manufacture or sale of any article or commodity shall enter into any combination or agreement to control the price of such article or commodity or make any agreement whatsoever the effect of which would be to prevent or curtail the production, manufacture or sale of such article or commodity, or to prevent or interfere with free competition in the production, manufacture or sale of such article or commodity, or the result of which would be to enhance the price of the same or prevent the price of the same from being reduced, such persons, whether acting as individuals, co-partners or officers or members of any corporation or unincorporated association, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1000 and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, both or either at the discretion of the court.

That was the complete text of the bill, which was introduced by a Republican, Hoyt, of Bradford, whom the Penrose machine this year defeated for renomination. All the Democrats and the small number of self-respecting Republicans (most of the latter being defeated, like Hoyt, for renomination) voted for the bill.

Only 12 members, mostly Philadelphians, out of the 204 dared to vote against the bill, nearly all of the other machine slaves dodging by having themselves recorded as "absent or not voting," although all of the renominated members so recorded were present. Those from "the country" on the present ticket who voted "NO" against the bill are Edward E. Beidleman, of Dauphin; Calvin S. Haines, Lehigh, and George C. Mohn, Union. But just as bad as these were the following "country" dodgers, who are on the present "Republican" legislative ticket, and whose dodging prevented the anti-trust bill from getting a constitutional majority:

Dodgers ("Absent or Not Voting").

Beaver, John W. Carson; Blair, William H. Irwin; Cameron, Joseph Howard; Crawford, L. O. McLane; Delaware, Thomas V. Cooper; Fayette, William L. Wood; Jefferson, S. Taylor North; Juniata, William C. Pomeroy; Lackawanna, James E. Watkins; Lancaster, Frank B. McClain, who was then the machine oratorical "whip" of the house; Luzerne, George H. Ross and Griffin E. Jones; Montgomery, John H. Landis and George A. Weida; oNrthumberland, Frank D. Councilman; Schuylkill, Alfred B. Garner and Charles A. Snyder, and Washington, Frank Craven.

Mr. Hoyt took care to put upon record a further explanation of what the trust's friends in that overwhelming machine majority were voting against or dodging. That Republican said, in the debate upon the bill:

"Mr. Speaker, the purpose and the only purpose of this bill is to prohibit and to prevent all kinds of monopolies. This bill embodies the very principle upon which the Republican party, headed by Theodore Roosevelt as president of the United States, has won its success. If there had not been an act of congress passed along these same lines there would have been no proceedings against the beef trust. The other states of the Union have enacted some legislation in favor of the common people, prohibiting the prices of commodities from being inflated. It has been suggested that this might interfere in the matter of partnerships, fixing the prices of commodities in which they deal. Not a bit. It will prevent any persons, firms or corporations existing under the name of partnerships from entering into any agreement or to prevent the production or manufacture and sale of any article, or to prevent free and open competition on the subject of the small manufacturers in the sale of that same article. I presented this bill in good faith. I believe it is in the interest of good Republican policy, and I trust this house will go on record as being in opposition to all sorts of trusts and monopolies, and pass at least one piece of legislation in the interests of the masses."

Mr. Hayes, of Butler, another Republican whom Penrose so vindictively pursued as to prevent his renomination, said on the bill:

"Mr. Speaker, I am one of the Republicans that supported the President in his course in the anti-trust business, I hope every Republican, Democrat or labor man in this house will support the President in the course he has taken."

Then one of Penrose's Philadelphia henchman, Lukens, spoke the "piece" written for him in the Boas Mansion, where Boss Penrose, Durham and McNichol wielded the lash over that legislature. Let the following speech by Lukens be compared with the text of the bill, and then let the voter decide whether there was any omission from or insertion in the bill to warrant the oily, groundless objections of the Gang to the measure:

"Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of our friend, Mr. Hoyt, and I will go as far as any man in this house to stop the monopoly evil or to stop the monopoly of such things that enter into our everyday life, and if that was the gentleman's purpose, why didn't he say this should apply to coal and oil, to grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, and to beef, and then I think every member of this house, Republican or Democrat, would have stood up with the gentleman, shoulder to shoulder, and have passed this measure with an overwhelming majority. But I now say that, when the bill is so drafted as to mention the manufacture of certain articles that would prevent partners in business from comparing prices with one another, and would put a fine of $1000 upon them and subject them to imprisonment, that is not right. This would also affect any patent right. The bill goes entirely too far. As I said before, if it would affect only such things that enter into our home consumption I would be only too glad to stand up for it, but I feel I would not be doing my duty if I did not oppose this bill in its present shape."

Thus did Lukens and Penrose and the gang legislators set themselves up against their own president. The bill speaks for itself. It could have done no harm to any lawful interest or law-abiding individual, and it would have accomplished what the hypocritical makers of gang platforms professed to desire, but what cannot be realized if the people let Penrose continue to control the legislature and the executive chair.

Centre Reporter $1.00 a year.

Read the Reporter.

Marriage Licenses.

John Henry, South Philipsburg.
Nellie Rearick, Chester Hill.

Harry Hosterman, Wolf's Store.
Bessie B. Page, Rebersburg.

Thos. Elliot Sauers, State College.
Maude Salome Stone, Oak Hall.

Samuel A. Reitz, Boalsburg.
Anna B. Bohn, Oak Hall.

Bond E. Rhue, Altoona.
Cora O. Dilchrist, Altoona.

Samuel H. Glenn, Altoona.
Sarah E. Foreman, Spring Mills.

J. Edward Taylor, Bellefonte.
Edith B. Weaver, Hublersburg.

Smith--Lee.

Jonas D. Smith and Miss Lee, both of Philadelphia, were married in that city last week, and arrived at the old homestead, near Tusseyville, Wednesday of last week.

The groom holds a splendid position in the business offices of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and is a young man of the noblest qualities. He is a son of the late J. T. Smith, of Potter township, deceased.

The young couple returned to Philadelphia Monday. The Centre Reporter extends its congratulations.

Unquestionably
The Best . . .
MORNING NEWSPAPER
In Pittsburg is
The Post
All Newsdealers
Sell it.

Hay Press for Sale

The undersigned offer for sale an ELI STEEL HAY PRESS in first class condition. It is a steam power press and will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at Boalsburg or Centre Hall.

J. H. & S. E. Weber

...The Index...
Bellefonte, Pa.

We have lately added a new line of
BASKETS
to our already full stock.
We now have Waste Paper Baskets in fancy shapes, in Woven Willow Pleated Straw, etc. They are all moderate priced, too. We have Sewing Baskets from 20c up. Then too we have a fine line of Sweet Grass Baskets consisting of Handkerchief Baskets, Pinafore Baskets, Bon Bon Baskets, etc.
These are particularly fitting for gifts.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA...
RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MONTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.04 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days.
FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.
FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.
FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.
FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m. week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

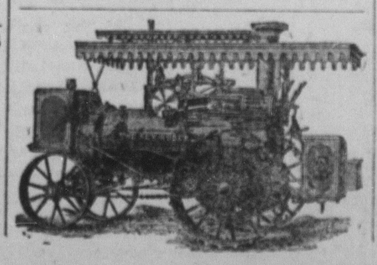
Just received a fine line of Shirts, price
50 cents
A fine line of Four-in-hand Ties, at
25 cents
KREAMER & SON, Centre Hall, Pa.

Lend Us Your Ear, Mr. Farmer!
You will never regret it.
TELEPHONE SERVICE IN YOUR HOME
A Protection
A Convenience
A Necessity.
Rates very reasonable. Let us explain our Co-operative plan to you. Telephone, write or call upon the manager.
PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE CO
Contract Dept., Bellefonte, Pa.

Ladies' Wrappers==
Calico and Percale
Just in . . . .
Men's Work and Dress Shirts
Call to see them.
F. E. WIELAND, Linden Hall

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
LOW-RATE EXCURSIONS
To View the
...New State Capitol...
Harrisburg, Pa.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906.
Round Trip $2.23 Round Trip
FROM CENTRE HALL. TRAIN LEAVES AT 7.04 a. m.
Returning, leaves Harrisburg 4.35 p. m.
TICKETS GOOD ONLY ON TRAINS INDICATED
FINEST STATE CAPITOL IN THE UNION
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD General Passenger Agt.

To the Farmers:
We are prepared to do Threshing and Hay Baling. Our outfit is the most complete and modern machines made.
WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE
W. D. Strunk & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.
Also agents for the Huber Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.



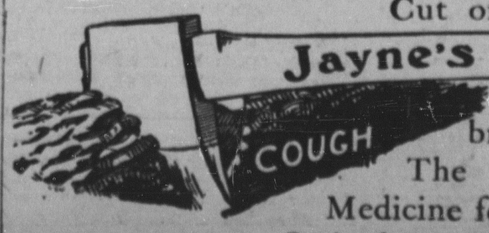
BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. Week Days.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS.	WESTWARD.		
6	4	2		1	3	5
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	12 50	8 50	Bellefonte	6 30	10 15	3 00
6 10	12 40	8 40	Coleville	6 35	10 20	3 07
6 07	12 37	8 37	Morris	6 38	10 23	3 12
6 03	12 35	8 35	Stevens	6 43	10 27	3 17
6 00	12 31	8 31	Hunters	6 46	10 30	3 21
5 55	12 28	8 28	Fillmore	6 50	10 34	3 26
5 50	12 24	8 24	Briarly	6 55	10 40	3 32
5 45	12 20	8 20	Waddles	7 00	10 45	3 35
5 27	12 07	8 07	Krumrine	7 12	10 57	3 50
5 20	12 00	8 00	State College	7 25	11 10	4 05
4 30		7 45	Struble	7 27		4 10
4 25		7 40	Bloomsdorf	7 31		4 15
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro.	7 35		4 20

WANTED: By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.
SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. o. May 17.

Why not advertise in the Reporter

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.



Orchard and Garden

THE DRY FEED PROBLEM.

Professor Rice of Cornell Agricultural College has been experimenting along the dry feed for poultry line, and, while he seems to have confined the experiment more especially to whole grains his findings will be read with interest and his conclusions at the end of the twelve months' experiment will be looked for by both large and small holders of poultry. In the course of his talk he says: We have tried three pens of White Leghorns. We knew the strains, and we divided them equally among three pens, and we fed them on the same kind of grain and the same amount of soft feed. The soft ration was made up of wheat bran, corn meal and meat scraps and wheat middlings, about equal parts, and the grain ration was for part of the time wheat and oats, with a little corn and the rest of the time equal parts. Whatever applies to one pen applies to the other three. The experiment has been running now about nine months, and the result is that the first pen, which was fed whole grain in a litter morning and night with soft mash feed at noon mixed up with water, led the procession in egg production for the first five months right straight through. My heart went down, because I must tell you that although we were after the truth, and did not care where the lightning struck, yet I had personal feeling, and I hoped that the easier way of putting the feed out in the hopper and just opening it up once a day or leaving it open all the while would have the best results.

The second pen got their grain morning and night just the same as the first pen, but they got the soft feed in the hopper in the afternoon every hour or two, and in the third pen we fed with the whole grain in the morning and whole grain in the hopper day and night right straight thrqugh. The pen that had the hopper open all the while gave us better results, but at the end of the five months the dry feed pens began to pick up just about moulting time. The hens that had soft mash did not moult for four to six weeks, and then when the cold weather struck it put them nearly out of business, and the two dry feed pens have been ahead ever since.

What the result will be at the end of twelve months I do not know. I think we can afford to take a few less eggs, because it saves a lot of labor, and the only question is whether it will keep up the vitality. We can afford to sacrifice almost everything before sacrificing that. Vitality is the beginning and end of the whole business. If we once lose vitality it will commence getting worse year after year.

USEFUL GARDEN HINTS.

Too late for this season's use perhaps, but handy to tuck away in memory or the scrap book for next year's work, are the remarks of Frank Wells in "Michigan Farmer". He writes: The possibilities of the garden are not half understood. Many of the vegetables could be made much more serviceable than they are if their good qualities were better known. If the string beans are kept picked off and none allowed to ripen, then the tips cut away, the roots will send up new shoots which will bear a crop in the fall, not a large one, but at that time of the year a large crop will not be desired. The fact that the neighbors will not have any may give them a relish, as it often does. The stems of Swiss chard are large and fat. If the blades are stripped off these midribs may be cooked and served like asparagus, so the plant's usefulness is not limited to "greens" merely, though that is the first consideration. Endive and lettuce are first of all salad plants. Few people think of them as pot herbs, yet they are useful for this purpose. A large bulk of them is needed for they shrink in boiling. Chicory is becoming one of the inportant winter salads.

Celery plants should be set by this time and bleaching will soon begin. Four-inch drain tile make good bleachers. Large growers object to them on account of the inconvenience in putting them on, but in the home garden they do very well. They should be put on when the plants are half grown. Another way of doing is to wrap the stalks with paper before banking up. This keeps the soil away from the stalks and saves them from rusting. Heavy brown paper is best, but any kind may be used. It serves the purpose better than boards, but there is more work about using it. Good celery can be raised on sandy soil if it is made rich enough. The flavor is superior to that grown on muck. But an abundance of moisture is required. To the lack of water is chiefly due the failures with celery on high land. In the irrigated districts of the west celery of fine quality is produced.

BETTER THAN SPRING BREAKING.

Farmers frequently make a mistake by not plowing more of their cultivated fields in the fall than they do. Some are constantly crowded with work and "can not get around to it," others are somewhat negligent and fail to realize that crops too often give poorer yield from spring than fall plowing.

Deep spring plowing is likely to result in diminished crops, especially if followed by a period of drouth. The loosening of the soil to a great depth admits air and facilitates the loss of soil moisture. It breaks off capillarity and the moisture from lower depths is not readily drawn upon. Consequently, in a dry summer, there will not be enough moisture to support a good crop. The advantage in plowing, particularly loamy soils, in the spring, when the land is still moist, is not merely that the ploughshare slips easily through the soil but rather that the furrow-slice, as it dries, falls down of itself and forms loose earth.

It is evident that fall plowing can not be recommended for all soils and all localities. The plow does not grind the soil to powder, but merely throws it up into little ridges, or furrows, and while in this condition in the winter and through the action of the frost the particles of earth are loosened and torn apart. This is especially true of fine clay soils which run together and of those that pack easily. Loosened soils admit air more readily and thereby increase chemical action upon vegetable and mineral matter. Manured sod or covered crop lands turned under in the fall will have some time to decompose and render plant food available for the crop of the following spring. —Indianapolis News.

NEW FERTILIZER HAS NEW VALUE

Every gardener likes to use a stimulating fertilizer to hurry the crops along. For this purpose nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia are most frequently employed. Nitrogen is the element chiefly sought and all known means of obtaining it cheaply have been tested. Lately much interest has been shown in lime nitrogen or calcium cyanamid. The results of recent experiments with this fertelizer indicate a high value for it. In some tests it has shown only 80 per cent of the effectiveness of nitrate of soda while in other tests it proved superior.

Lime nitrogen seems to be harmful if placed in direct contract with the seeds or roots of plants. It should preferably be mixed with the soil and applied from eight to fourteen days before seeding. It will then greatly hasten the growth and maturity of garden plants. Some gardeners have found that it is best to mix the lime nitrogen with the soil five to ten inches below the surface. The best results have been obtained by mixing the fertelizer with twice its weight of dry soil before applying. Lime nitrogen should not be applied at a greater rate than 135 to 270 pounds per acre.

KEEP THE SWINE HEALTHY.

The veterinarian of the Indiana experiment station gives wholesome advice as to cleanliness in the swine's quarters. Doubling up on applying whitewash—say giving two or three applications during the year—would be even better. Some of the spraying instruments will do the work nearly as effectively as the slower hand-brush operations. The doctor says: In no place on the farm are disinfectants so necessary as in the hog houses and the yards. Whitewash should be used about the houses at least once during the year. Every two or three weeks the houses, feeding floor, troughs, etc., should be sprayed with a disinfectant. The tar disinfectants are the most convenient to use. These should be used in not less than 2 per cent, water solution. An occasional spraying or dipping of the hogs in a 1 per cent, water solution should be practiced.

Young hogs should not be given crowded quarters. In order to keep them in a healthy, growing condition, a proper diet should be fed. Healthy individuals possess a certain amount of power to resist disease, and this plays no small part in preventing

MAKING A COLD FRAME.

If a cold frame is to be used during the winter it should be made this month. To make it simply construct a frame of boards the desired size, and dig a hole so that it can be sunk into the ground about half the height of boards. Choose the sunny side of a building or a tight board fence for the location of the cold frame. A regulation hot-bed sash can be used to cover it or a covering of unbleached muslin cloth can be used. The muslin will answer very well if tacked tightly to a light frame.

Lettuce and spinach can be grown during the winter and a frame of this kind will be found sufficient protection for various flowers if covered at night, during the cold weather, with a heavy matting.

It is good plan to do the preliminary work this month involved in the construction of the hot-bed. The pit should be dug in the fall and the frame placed in position, as weather conditions will not be at all favorable for this sort of work at the season when the hot-bed should be started. Indianapolis News.

Denatured alcohol is used in a hat factory at Manchester, England. The manufacturers use the psirit, recover it, and redistill the produce in their own factory, and use it over again until it is used up.

The indicted icemen throughout the country are seeking delays. It will take a vengeful jury, indeed, remarks the Baltimore Sun, to send an iceman to jail in the middle of winter.

Women Who Work For Wages

Are They Injuring Their Chances of Marriage by Going Into Business?

By Juliet Wilbor Tompkins.

"NO one will marry you, my dear!" says the alarmist to the young women of business. If they are young enough, they answer, in their hearts, "Nonsense!"—whatever their lips may say; as they grow older, the inner repudiation may become tempered with a faint doubt. It is certainly true that the modern man—of the educated world—marries less early and often than did his grandfather, and any grandmother can give you the reason. But, in spite of the turn given by sport to energies that once knew no outlet but love-making, and in spite of the comforts of clubs and bachelor apartments, still many men do marry. I wish I could say that the modern preference is clearly for the alert, self-helpful woman of affairs, the girl who has mastered a profession or the one whose trained mind can put through a real estate transfer or a deal in May wheat; in time I believe that this may be true, but, as yet, a limited personal experience says otherwise. We have travelled a long way since the odious Dr. Maginn made his sneering comment: "We like to hear a few words of sense from a woman as we do from a parrot, because they are so unexpected;" but the level head is still outrivalled by the curly head, whether we like the admission or not. Statistics may prove the contrary, but it has seemed to me that the women who work and who are thrown with men in daily practical contact are less apt to marry than those who meet men only by lamp and candle light. Vanity suggests that this is the woman's choice, but I do not believe it. I believe that nearly all single women past thirty, no matter how brilliantly successful their lives may be, are secretly crying in the wilderness; they want love and children, and the want cannot be stilled or satisfied with anything else.

To the frank this would seem like an argument against going to work, but there is an argument for it so vastly greater that it overwhelms this—which is, after all, only a general tendency and need not apply to the particular case. On the other side lies the splendid fact that the woman with a trade of her own does not need to marry. She may wait till love comes, with no anxious thought of "chances," no compromise with her heart or head; she may keep the door open for the best thing of all, instead of shutting it on a possible half best. If she misses altogether, she is not an economic hanger-on, a maiden aunt to be passed about among relatives, but an independent factor in the world's processes. When hope goes, she still has dignity and a purpose; she still has her independent personal importance. Whatever the risk, the sum of the argument is all on the side of work.—Success.

Inaccessible Wealth.

By J. Marvin Nichols.

THE eyes that have looked upon the Grand Canyon of Arizona will feed upon the wondrous vision as long as life endures. Old Capt. Hance, a genial, sunny soul, made that canyon his home for eighteen years. His perfect knowledge of it, and his absolute fearlessness, has made its descent by different trails comparatively easy. After years in the Apache and Comanche country, in many a hard-fought Indian war, he wanted to live alone. Hence, in summer and winter he made this great canyon his abode. For seven years his nearest neighbor was seventy-three miles distant. For five long months in the winter he heard no human voice. "Were you never lonely?" "Lonely in the Grand Canyon? No, indeed," was the invariable reply.

And that canyon, who can describe it? Valuable minerals are found hidden in this mighty abyss,—copper, galena, gold and various forms of iron. But they do not readily yield their treasures to the explorer. Capt. Hance has discovered several mines, and owns a valuable asbestos claim. But these are so difficult of access as to render them almost valueless. The wealth and happiness of Capt. Hance were not in his mines, but in riches which he made his own and used, even in the lonely place.

Do you grasp the message? What is a gold mine or an asbestos claim worth when inaccessible? What are the rich resources of divine grace worth when locked up in the human heart? To use a commercial phrase, you must put your goods on the market. An unused talent is worse than no talent at all. Away with inaccessible riches!

After all, is there not a sense in which great endowment proves a real danger? The man to whom was given the one talent had riches to that degree. But it was inaccessible wealth. The very possession of it was his ruin. Inactivity is self-destructive. Unused power is always dangerous. Negative righteousness and positive sin, so far as results go, are one and the same. He who voluntarily starves and he who voluntarily commits suicide reach the same end—they die.

Don't profess too much. Be careful how you give in your holdings! Riches are not always resourceful. You may own piles of ore in some mountain-gorge and then be very poor. Real wealth is dependent on accessibility. —Christian Register.

Select Your Wife With Care

By Tom Masson.

IN selecting a wife many men go on the principle that, it being a matter of small consequence, almost any young thing will do. This is a great mistake.

The careful man, even in details like this, will still be governed by proper circumspection.

There are various kinds of wives to be had for the asking.

The display wife is extensively used in this country. She is well made, stylish, ready in social emergencies and gives much pleasure in showing her around. Under cover she is disappointing, and is apt to run up bills, but for certain purposes is in large demand.

The domestic wife sews and mends nicely, makes mustard plasters and griddle-cakes, is a poor cloak model, saves money, raises children and is useful in illness.

The literary wife reads, writes and talks. She entertains people you hate, gives functions you dispise, makes cozy corners and trouble.

The economical wife makes over her own clothes, starves you nearly to death, and saves enough money so that you can have a good time with her successor—if you're lucky enough to have one.

The extravagant wife gives you a good time at twice what it's worth.

In selecting a wife always, of course, pick out your opposite. If you have a large, generous, whole-souled nature, that loves company and is fond of travel, stag parties and demijohns, marry a combination cook, housekeeper and trained nurse. Some one should watch the home.

If you are a mean, contemptible, petty, niggardly human shrimp, marry a lovely, sweet, angelic, patient, deserving womanly woman. Her character will be developed by suffring, thus giving you the opportunity to do some good.

Do not marry any woman just because she has money. Become instead her confidential adviser. You will make just as much out of it in the end without having to live with her.—Life.

The Passing of the Buffalo.

By Ernest Thompson Seton.

THE buffalo as a wild animal is gone. The great herds will never again be seen roaming the plains.

Who is there of the present generation that does not feel profound regret at the thought and ask himself: "Why was I born too late? What would I not give to have seen the buffalo days and people in their romantic prime?" All the hungry regret that Sir Walter Scott felt over the departed glories of the feudal life is felt by every boy and young man of our country now when he hears of the buffalo days and the stirring times of the by-gone wildest West.

Why was it allowed? Why did not the Government act? And a hundred sad "might have beens" spring forth from hearts that truly feel they have lost a wonderful something when the butchers drawn from the dregs of border towns were turned loose to wipe out the great herds that meant so much to all who love wilds and the primitive in life.

There is one answer—the extermination was absolutely inevitable. The buffalo ranged the plains that were needed by the out-crowded human swarms of Europe; producing buffalo was not the best use for those plains; possessed of vast size and strength, and of an obstinate, impetuous disposition, that would stampede in a given line and keep that line to the utter destruction of all obstacles or of himself, the buffalo was incompatible with any degree of possession by white men and with the higher productivity of the soil.

He had to go. He may still exist in small herds in our parks and forest reserves. He may even achieve success as a domestic animal, filling the gaps where the old-time cattle fail. But the buffalo of the wild plains is gone forever, and we who see those times in the glamor of romance can only say: It had to be; he served his time and now his time is past.—Scribner's Magazine.

A member of the Smith family is now Governor-General of the Philippines. You can't keep 'em down, declares the Montreal Star.

Children's Corner

HOW NELSON TOOK GRANDMA ROWING.

When Nelson as 7 years old his biggest present was a boat. Not a toy but a real rowboat with seats and oars. Nelson was a strong-limbed, wiry little fellow, and he soon learned to manage his boat very well indeed. Of course he was anxious to take everybody out rowing, until nearly all the people in the cottages around his home had had at least one ride with him out in the cove.

Grandma alone had not accepted his numerous invitations. To tell the truth, Grandma was a little afraid. She did not like the water, and besides she dared not risk herself with only a small boy like Nelson. But one beautiful October morning his persuasions were too much for her tender heart, and she yielded.

Once in the boat, her fears returned, and she grasped a rope that was stretched overhead from the shore far out into the water.

"Wait a minute," she said to Nelson, trying to establish herself more firmly on the seat.

But at the same instant the boy had seized the oars, and being anxious to show Grandma how well he could row he did not hear her words, but pulled out at once.

There was a frightened scream, and Nelson, turning, saw that he had left his passenger behind—right in the water! The boat slipped away, leaving Grandma still holding to the rope.

Although there was not much danger, the water being shallow, she had fallen in such a way that she could not rise without help, and Nelson was badly scared. He hurried to her assistance, holding her head out of water until somebody else came, which was very soon; then with much laughter on Grandma's part she was rescued from her uncomfortable position.

There was no more rowing that morning, and Nelson was a very grieved and penitent little boy when he realized that but for his heedlessness the accident would not have occurred.

The next week Grandma did have a row with him, for to his great joy she said she was not going to give it up that way. And a very pleasant row it was, for nothing happened to mar the hour, Nelson paying the utmost attention to every wish of his beloved passenger.—New York News.

A FUNNY BRIDGE.

Right in the middle of a city in Ohio one river empties into another and so the city is divided into three parts. It is really three towns sitting "catacornered" to each other, with the waters between them. One river is the murmuring Muskingum, hurrying along between its big echoing hills, and the other is the lazy Licking, flowing quietly between green garden banks and osier fields and overhanging trees. Both of them have mills to turn. The blue Muskingum spreads out in the sun and shines like a mirror above its mill dam, and then it tumbles down with a roar as it turns the mill and hurries away over the rocks as if it were angry at being caught and put at such a task. But the Licking spills itself smoothly into the Muskingum and sings happily at its work. So you see even the lazy Licking does not get past here without doing some work, for the inhabitants are very industrious. Then the rivers unite their waters and make a stream deep enough to float barges full of crockery, and steamboats laden with all the things they make here, down to the Ohio and thence to the Mississippi and away to the Gulf of Mexico.

Now when it came to building a bridge to join that city together the wise men of the place saw that it would have to be a bridge with three ends. A queer bridge that would be, indeed, for who ever heard of a bridge with more than two ends to it? There was not such a thing in the United States. But they had to have it, and so they made it. And it was the only bridge of the kind in the world, except one in Switzerland that it somewhat resembled. To look at it, one would think that each town had started to build a bridge out to the others and all three bridges had met in the middle of the river. Each part of the bridge had four hallways, two big ones for horses and two little ones for people walking. It had a shingled roof over all the length of it, and windows in the sides, so that it was a sort of housebridge. When it rained you could go out on the river and be out of the wet. Where the bridges came together there was a big room out in the middle of the river, with the twelve hallways opening into it. Can you imagine what a roomful of horses and wagons and people of three town all was with the people of the town crossing from hall to hall as they came and went in different directions? Everybody in the three parts of the city had to come out here whenever they went to any of the others. And so they all met in the room out in the middle of the river no matter where they were coming from or where they were going to. —St. Nicholas.

DOCTOR NED.

Ned's uncle was a young physician and Ned admired him beyond measure. Hadn't he cured people whom it was thought would die. That was worth being proud of.

Once when Ned was sick his uncle had ordered for him a very hot bath. He fell in love with it at once, and afterward wanted to take one on the least pretext.

Ned often stayed in the office while his uncle was away, and he was there when a little girl called.

"My mother said he'd cure my headache," the child told him, "So I've come."

"O he can cure anybody!" Ned declared, and he invited the girl to wait.

She wore a pretty dress, but it looked soiled and limpsy. Ned wondered if it would wash.

Talk was not brisk, and after a pause Ned asked:

"Did you ever take an awful hot bath?"

"I guess not," the girl answered.

"I did," Ned went on—"once when I was sick, and it cured me. I just love 'em now! I make 'em real soapsudsy you know, and it's lots of fun. Maybe they'd cure you."

"My head aches hard—dreadful hard! Did yours?"

"Yes, I ached all over! I was sick!"

"I suppose I might try it," the girl drawled. "Don't it hurt a mite?"

"Course not! it's jolly!"

When the doctor returned his patient had gone, and he was told of the prescription that had been given. He burst into a hearty laugh.

"Good for you!" he exclaimed. "I know who she is, and I've longed to give the whole family that same advice, only I haven't dared."

"She looked so dirty," said Ned.

"They all do," laughed Uncle Edward. "They are nice people but they aren't educated up to the bathtub, and they don't realize how much handsomer and healthier they'd be for a daily plunge. I hope you have started them on the right track."—New York News.

THE SEA URCHIN.

The Sea Urchin is a strange animal. It has four thousand spines, two thousand sukers and five hundred plates arranged in radiating zones so that every alternate plate is perforated for the passage of the suckers. It moves easily over the rocks, the stones acting like creepers on a wall.

The Sea Urchin has only five teeth supported by thirty-five muscles. When worn off they fall out, but grow rapidly again.

The mouth of this urchin is called Aristotle's Lantern.

The Sea Urchin lives in the sea near the rocky banks.

Once upon a time a large Sea Urchin got stuck on one of the ledges projecting from the rock shore.

For many days the poor Urchin worked and struggled to dislodge himself, but without success. One day when almost exhausted he heard a strange noise, a scratching and rattling of plates, and he saw the Key Hole Urchin.

It was only a few moments before the poor prisoner was released from his perilous position.

The Key Hole Urchin had unlocked the spines that had become attached to the rocks. The monstrous Sea Urchin ever afterward remained devotedly united with his deliverer.

THE MOLE.

He is extremely retiring.

He always lives underground.

He constructs avenues under the sod.

His nest is about six inches under the surface.

He appears above ground only after darkness has fallen.

He has been altogether wrongfully blamed by the farmer.

He lives chiefly upon insects and earthworms.

He was one of the original tunnel excavators, undoubtedly.

His fur has become very fashionable in the last few years.

He is a splendid swimmer and is not phased by a freshet.

He is very industrious, having tunneled as much as 100 yards in a single night.

He varies in color, a deep brownish hue being natural, but he has been seen in orange and in white.

His eyes are remarkably small, as he has very little need for such luxuries while his nose and claws (he digs with them) are highly developed. —Philadelphia Record.

AN INDIAN HUT.

Boys, do you know how the Indians built their huts? They selected trees aboupding in sap—usually the linn. The trees, being cut down, were stripped of their bark from top to butt by the use of the tomahawk and its handle. The bark for hut building was cut into six or eight-foot lengths and pieces dried and flattened by laying heavy stones upon them.

Now, to build the frame of the hut, poles were driven into the ground six or eight feet apart, according to the length of the bark pieces, and these poles were strengthened by cross-beams. This framework was then covered inside and outside with the pieces of bark bound together with leatherwood bark or hickory withes. The roof ran upon a ridge, and was covered in the same manner as the frame. A hole was left in the roof for the smoke to escape, and one on the side of the frame for the door. —Philadelphia Record.

Drilling native Malay levies by word of command emitted from a gramaphone is the latest instance of modern ingenuity.

New York city has seventy-one women on the police force. They are known as "police matrons."

HAD TO USE A CANE.

Weakened Kidneys Made an Elwood, Ind., Man's Back Give Out.

R. A. Pugh, transfer business, 2020 North B Street, Elwood, Ind., says: "Kidney trouble laid me up for a long time, and when I was able to be up I had to use a cane. I had terrible backaches and pain in the shoulders. The kidney secretions were dark colored. After doctoring in vain I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Three boxes cured me entirely, and I am glad to recommend them."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

One Of The Family.

"Are you the editor that takes in society news?" inquired the caller, an undersized man, with a tired and timid appealing look on his face.

"Yes, sir," replied the young man at the desk. "I can take in any kind of news. What kind of news have you?"

"Why, it's this way," said the caller, lowering his voice. "My wife gave a small party last night, and I am willing to pay to have this report of the affair put in the paper."

"We don't charge anything for publishing society news," observed the young man at the desk, taking the proffered manuscript and looking it over.

"That's all right," was the reply. "You don't understand. I wrote this up myself, and I put in a line or two that says, 'Mr. Halfstick assisted his distinguished wife in receiving the guests.' That's the way I want it to go in, and I don't care if it costs a dollar a word. I want my friends to know, by George! that I still belong to the family."—Harper's Weekly.

Presence Of Mind.

After the railway accident: "Did you get compensation, Bill?"

"Yes, five pounds me and five pounds the missus."

"Why, I didn't know as she wor 'urt."

"She wasn't, but I had the presence of mind to fetch 'er one on the 'ead with me boot."—Tatter.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

Some men haven't troubles enough of their own, so they get married.

The Farmer's Wife

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter, that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the cure of the above symptoms and conditions, as attested by the writings of leading teachers and practitioners of all the several schools of medical practice, have been skillfully and harmoniously combined in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will but mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a *free* copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

Standard Quality

Snowdrift

HOGLESS LARD

THE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH

Made Under U.S. Government Inspection

The Southern Cotton Oil Company

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY B N U 44

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Latest News Gleaned From Various Parts.

A government inspector of public buildings sites arrived in Shamokin Thursday and began inspection of properties offered for sale for a public building.

Montgomery County Poor Directors have filled the vacancy in the office of steward of the county home, caused by the death of J. Frank Voorhees. They named his son, Daniel Voorhees, for the place. His incumbency will continue until the first of next April. There were a dozen candidates from all sections of the county.

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company's Bear Valley shaft, work on which was started five years ago, has been completed and was operated Thursday for the first time. When the new breaker is completed work will be given 1000 men and boys.

A jury in Meadville awarded Sumner Gray judgment for $4325 in his suit against the Meadville & Cambridge Springs Traction Company for injuries sustained in the College Hill runaway accident last December, when three persons were killed and several hurt.

William Charnley, aged 9 years, son of John N. Charnley, of Darby, fell fifty feet from a chestnut tree. His left arm was dislocated and fractured and he was badly lacerated and bruised. After having his injuries treated he was removed to the hospital, where he is improving.

Because Elmer Freeman, one of the detectives who have been testifying in the liquor license cases at Allentown, reported to Judge Trexler that he was attacked while in the reading room of his hotel. The Judge postponed hearings of two cases for ten days, in order that the affair may be sifted to the bottom. Freeman told the Court that he was sitting in the reading-room of the hotel when a number of men filed into the place, knocked him down and began to kick him. By the time policemen arrived there was no trace of the alleged assailants.

Miss Frances Berks, agent of the Service Federation, was in Shamokin to inquire into the condition of miners and slate pickers whose conditions, according to a number of magazines, are of the most miserable kind. She said the articles were exaggerated and written by strangers in the region. She was greatly surprised over the prosperity of the average miner. Where poverty existed she found it due largely to indolence. In many instances she learned that miners own their own houses and that some own considerable other property.

Resident of Georgetown and Laurel Run, on the mountain near Wilkes-Barre have been frightened by some strange animal during the last few days, which they say has appeared from the brush along the mountain road between the two places. Opinions as to what it is differ. Some say it is an enormous ape and others that is is a bear which has wandered down from the Bear Creek district, where they are plentiful. Those who have seen it have not waited to make any investigation, but have fled as fast as they could. Hunters are now in the woods.

Nathan W. Beddall, of Pottsville, and W. L. Bryant, of Schuylkill Haven, returned from a very successful hunting trip through New Bruswick, Canada. The former shot a moose and a caribou, and the latter shot a moose and a lynx. Bryant's moose measured 56 inches across the antlers, which had 21 points. Beddall's moose was 48½ inches from tip to tip of the antlers and had 16 points. Much smaller game was also bagged by each.

More than half a doen boys whose ages are from 13 to 15 years, led by one whose brain became inflamed by reading cheap novels, formed a Jesse James Club and created much excitement at Bredheadsville. The fathers of the boys, who are respected citizens, broke up the organization. Old fashion whippings had a salient effect. The boys formed the organization and elected their officers. That they did not get the revolvers they coveted so much was due to the fact that a letter sent by them to Chicago, ordering the weapons, was intercepted. With this evidence of guilt against them the boys broke down and confessed to their parents.

A jury in court at Media, awarded to Jane B. Clymer the sum of $3758.75. Her suit was for $3000 and interest. The case was one of the most peculiar ever tried in the county. Levi H. Clymer, now dead, was married three times, Jane B. Clymer was his third wife. The second wife was in court aiding the executor under the will in their protest as to the payment of the amount claimed by the plaintiff. It was shown, however, that the plaintiff had lived with Clymer for nineteen year and he thought that she was his legal wife. A bill of separation was put in evidence between the deceased and the second wife, which was claimed to be a legal separation or equal to a divorce. In law, however, the separation did not amount to a divorce, but the plaintiff testified that she had lived with Clymer for nineteen years, believed that she was his lawful wife, that she had loaned him $3000 on a property in Lansdowne Borough and also that during several years' illness she had taken care of him. The jury gave her the amount of the mortgage and interest.

A new hosiery mill will be established at York Haven, by Joseph J. Baughman, of New Cumberland. A building is being equipped and operation will begin December 1 with thirty employees.

Judge Heydt, of Mauch Chunk, ruled the exceptions to the award of the viewers allowing $20,000 for freeing the Allentown and Bethlehem turnpike. The county says the award was too high and the turnpike owners say it was too low. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY.

Some of the Things Done Daily in the Metropolis.

"Needs A Mother's Care."

There is a child in St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum which, like Smee, the wicked pirate in "Peter Pan," "needs a mother's care." Anyone who wants to adopt a child of spirit could not do better than try this. He (the child) is about 2 years old, wears a white coat, a red dress and black shoes and stockings, and up to date he has this record:

Found by a policeman pulling up grass by the roots in Corlears Hook Park.

When taken in the policeman's arms continued his agricultural practice on the policeman's moustache.

When taken on Justice McAvoy's desk in the Children's Court he deliberately turned over the inkwell.

When snatched up by the Justice to save his little frock from getting stained he tried to abstract the Justice's gold watch from his pocket.

Placed back on the desk, he playfully threw the inkwell at the bridge officer who came to refill it.

Taken to the Gerry Society rooms, he looked over the other babies and began to pummel them.

Spanked and put to bed, he had to be rearraigned (by proxy) in court.

Swung Cop By Coat Tails.

Mrs. Rieka Silverman, "mother of the push-cart man," fought to free one of her sons and gave Policeman Hannon a very unhappy 10 minutes. An admiring East-Side crowd of 3000 persons saw Mother Silverman catch the policeman by the coat tails and swing him around twice in the air almost as easily as a child swings a toy balloon. Mrs. Silverman, who owns many push-carts, it is said, is 60 years old, weighs nearly 300 pounds and is very muscular. Hannon had arrested "Shear" Wolfsky, a push-cart man, for violating the law. Wolfsky submitted to arrest quietly, but Mother Silverman appeared and, Hannon said, tried to rescue the prisoner. Hannon arrested her, too, and had his hands full. As the muscular old woman threw herself on him, a crowd miraculously sprang from the street to see the fun. After his aerial flight the policeman mastered the woman, just as the reserves were going out to learn what the row was about.

Blind Poodle, Historical Marvel.

There was a man in our town and he
was wondrous wise.
He jumped into a bramble bush, and
scratched out both his eyes;
And when he saw his eyes were out,
with all his might and main,
He jumped into another bush and
scratched them in again.

The only time the trick of the wise man in our town has been duplicated is reported from Brooklyn. Hence, a poodle in the family of Louis Parmer, of 435 East New York Avenue, is the wise one. Heine is 12 years old. When Heine was a puppy he was wondrous wise, and he got into a fight with a pussy cat that scratched out both his eyes. Twelve years went by, during which poor Heine was led about by loving hands. Last Sunday the poodle met a cat and jumped into a fight with the pussy, which scratched his eyes in again. At any rate, Heine can see again.

Lizzie Went To Jail.

Because Lizzie Quelette is a good servant during her periods of sobriety Magistrate Smith of Long Island City has been somewhat indulgent with her in the past. His knowledge of the girl's good qualities is complete, as she is employed in his household. Magistrate Smith, however, realized Friday that there must be an end to all things, even to extending clemency to tippling servant girls, and had the unusual experience of sending his own servant to jail for 10 days on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. The Magistrate accompanied his wife to Far Rockaway to attend a social function last Sunday. Lizzie was left to care for the house during their absence until Monday. Mrs. Smith returned to the house alone on Monday. She was shocked to find 50 children in front of the house hooting and yelling at a woman who was making a political speech on the front porch. It was Lizzie.

Needle "Rheumatism."

An old-fashioned silver needle with a gold eye wandered around in Mrs. H. A. Smith's body for something over a half century. No one was more surprised than she when the needle ended its wanderings by emerging from her left knee. It is a particularly fine needle, with its gold eye, and Mrs. Smith's mother must have been very much vexed when her baby daughter swallowed it. Mrs. Smith as a baby must have swallowed it, say the doctors, though Mrs. Smith has no recollection of having performed such a feat. She had been having "rheumatism," so she thought, for more than a year, and the pain had been settling about her left knee-cap. Yesterday the pain became so intense that she called Dr. Lambert. He applied the lancet and found the long-lost needle.

By order of the Minister of Railways all the women who have hitherto sold the tickets at Prussian railway stations have been replaced by men. The women are said to have been too nervous, irritable and prone to get into disputes.

A statistical paper on India issued recently shows that in 1904 there were killed in that country by snakes and wild beasts 24,034 persons—21,880 by snake bites, 796 by tigers, 399 by leopards, and the rest by other animals. The number of cattle killed was 98,582.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The advancing season has broadened retail trade in staple lines, notably heavy-weight clothing and footwear, while wholesale and jobbing departments make satisfactory returns, and there is definite improvement in the promptness with which mercantile collections are made. Current distribution is scarcely more general than the demand for distant delivery, indicating that confidence in the future remains unshaken. Industrial operations are on an unprecedented scale, with especial pressure at steel mills, car shops and shipyards. Prices are well maintained, the general level showing a net gain since the month opened. Many voluntary advances in wages are noted, and it is hoped that the scarcity of labor will be less disturbing when farm work is finished. Railway blockades still delay shipments, yet earnings for October thus far surpassed last year's by 7.5 per cent.

Aside from the advance of $4 per ton in the price of pipe at the close of last week, quotations of iron and steel remain steady, but notably firm. Some mills can promise small deliveries in a few weeks, but as a rule contracts already on hand assure activity far into next year, even with the increased production that will follow the opening of new plants.

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for October amounted to $4,561,211, of which $2,820,177 were in manufacturing, $1,671,333 in trading and $69,701 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 186 in the United States, against 233 last year.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore, Md.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 13,725 barrels; exports, 16,705 barrels.

WHEAT—Firmer; spot contract, 75¼@75½; spot No. 2 red Western, 80@80⅛; October, 75¾@75½; November, 75¾@75⅞; December, 77¼@77¾; steamer No. 2 red, 69¼@69½.

CORN—Firm; spot, 52⅝@52¾; October, 52⅝@52⅝; year, 47⅝@47⅞; January, 47⅛@47⅜; February, 47; steamer mixed, 51⅛@51¼; receipts, 62,222 bushels; exports, 17,142 bushels; Southern white corn, 54@56; Southern yellow corn, 54@55½.

OATS—Quiet; No. 2 white, 38¾@39¼; No. 3 white, 37¾@38¼; No. 2 mixed, 37@37½.

RYE—Firm; No. 2 Western export, 66@67; No. 2 Western domestic, 72@73.

BUTTER—Steady and uncharged; fancy imitation, 21@22; fancy creamery, 27@28; fancy ladle, 18@20; store packed, 16½@18.

EGGS—Firm, 24.

CHEESE—Active and unchanged; large, 13⅝; medium, 13⅞; small, 14¼.

SUGAR—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 5.20; fine, 5.20.

New York.—BUTTER—Firm; street price, extra creamery, 27; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 19@26½; held seconds to extra, 21@26½; State dairy, common to fancy, 19@25½; renovated, common to extra, 16@22.

EGGS—Steady; Western firsts, 25; official price, 24¼@25.

POULTRY—Alive, quiet; Western chickens, 11; fowls, 13; turkeys, 14; dressed, irregular; Western chickens, 10@15; spring turkeys, 11@14; fowls, 10@13½.

LARD—Firm; Western prime, 9.55@9.65; refined, steady; compound, 7½@7¾.

PORK—Firm; short clear, 16.75@18.50; mess, 18.00@18.75.

COTTONSEED OIL—Easy; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 29; do. yellow, nominal.

SUGAR—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3½; centrifugal, 96 test, 4; molasses sugar, 3¼; refined, steady.

POTATOES—Irish, steady and unchanged; sweets, weak; Jerseys, per barrel, 1.00@1.50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 79⅛ elevator; No. 2 80⅛ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 87⅞ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 82⅞ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—No. 2, 54½ elevator and 55 f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 55½; No. 2 white, 55½. Option market was without transaction, closing net unchanged; January closed 50; May closed 49⅝; December closed 51¾.

OATS—Mixed oats 26@32 pounds, 38½; natural white, 30@33 pounds, 39@40¼; clipped white, 38@40 pounds, 39½@43½.

Live Stock

New York.—BEEVES—Feeling dull; dressed beef in fair demand; native sides, 7@9½c. per pound; Texan beef, 6@7½c.

CALVES—Westerns and grassers not wanted. Veals, 4.50@8.50; culls and little calves, 3.50@4.00; Westerns and grassers, nominal; dressed calves, dull; city dressed veals, 8@13c. per pound; country dressed, 7@12c.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Fancy steers 6.75@7.30; common to good, 5.00@6.65; cows, 2.75@4.90; heifers, 2.50@5.25; bulls, 2.40@4.25; calves, 4.75@7.75; stockers and feeders, 2.25@4.50.

HOGS—Choice heavy shipping, 6.55@6.62½; light butchers, 6.50@6.60; choice light, 6.45@6.55; light mixed, 6.30@6.40; packing, 5.50@6.40; pigs, 5.25@6.15.

SHEEP—Sheep, 4.50@5.75; yearlings, 5.50@6.25; lambs, 6.00@7.60

WORTH REMEMBERING

The population of Chicago now almost exactly equals that of Vienna.

As far back as 1568 it was decided in the case of Bon vs. Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name, and legally receives the name of her husband.

The crust of the earth, so far as we can examine it, contains only about 20 out of the 75 or more elements, and of these 20 only eight are present to the amount of more than 1 per cent. of the whole.

The greatest length of time which any bottle has been known to remain afloat is twenty-one years. A bottle containing a message, which was thrown overboard by an American sea captain off Newfoundland in 1878, was picked up off the west coast of Ireland early in 1899.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Postal facilities in China are reported to be improving through the service on fast trains between Pekin and Hankow. These are expected to make the run in thirty-six hours.

A Good Record.

Out of all the external remedies on the market we doubt if there is one that has the record of that world-renowned porous plaster—Allcock's. It has now been in use for sixty years, and still continues to be as popular as ever in doing its great work of relieving our pains and aches. It is the remedy we all need when suffering from any form of ache or pain resulting from taking cold or over-strain.

Allcock's Plasters are sold by druggists in every part of the civilized world.

Babies are the links that bind mothers to heaven—and also keep them at home when they want to go shopping.

SKIN ERUPTIONS 35 YEARS.

Suffered Severely With Eczema All Over Body—A Thousand Thanks to Cuticura Remedies.

"For over thirty-five years I was a severe sufferer from eczema. The eruption was not confined to any one place. It was all over my body, limbs, and even on my head. I am sixty years old and an old soldier, and have been examined by the Government Board over fifteen times, and they said there was no cure for me. I have taken all kinds of medicine and have spent large sums of money for doctors, without avail. A short time ago I decided to try the Cuticura Remedies, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, two treatments in all, I am now well and completely cured. A thousand thanks to Cuticura. I cannot speak too highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John T. Roach, Richmondale, Ross Co., Ohio, July 17, 1905."

In times of peace girls prepare their wedding trousseaux.

HICKS' CAPUDINE CURES ALL ACHES And Nervousness

Trial bottle 10c At drug stores

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

BLACK OR YELLOW

On sale everywhere

YOU CANNOT

CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as **nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes** by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely **can cure** these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for **feminine ills** ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

Send for Free Trial Box

THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass

BUILT UP HER HEALTH

SPEEDY CURE OF MISS GOODE

She Is Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Writes Gratefully to Mrs. Pinkham.

For the wonderful help that she has found Miss Cora Goode, 255 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill., believes it her duty to write the following letter for publication, in order that other women afflicted in the same way may be

benefited as she was. Miss Goode is president of the Bryn Mawr Lawn Tennis Club of Chicago. She writes;

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I tried many different remedies to build up my system, which had become run down from loss of proper rest and unreasonable hours, but nothing seemed to help me. Mother is a great advocate of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles, having used it herself some years ago with great success. So I began to take it, and in less than a month I was able to be out of bed and out of doors, and in three months I was entirely well. Really I have never felt so strong and well as I have since."

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, bloating (or flatulence), displacement of organs, inflammation or ulceration, can be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Her experience is very great, and she gives the benefit of it to all who stand in need of wise counsel. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge. Address, Lynn, Mass.

LAME

or Sore Muscles due to Colds, Strains or Rheumatism

will have the inflammation that causes the lameness quickly removed by first bathing with hot water, then rubbing on briskly

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Its wonderful power to destroy pain has made it famous since 1810.

25c., three times as much 50c. All dealers.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 Shoes

BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.

Men's Shoes, $5 to $1.50. Boys' Shoes, $3 to $1.25. Women's Shoes, $4.00 to $1.50. Misses' & Children's Shoes, $2.25 to $1.00.

Try W. L. Douglas Women's, Misses and Children's shoes; for style, fit and wear they excel other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes. *Take no substitute.* Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 18, Brockton, Mass.

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age

Write me at once for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 3:2 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks Solicited.

Don't Suffer

all night long from toothache neuralgia or rheumatism

Sloan's Liniment

kills the pain — quiets the nerves and induces sleep

At all dealers. Price 25c 50c & $1.00

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1906

Arbor Day.

[The following poem, by W. A. Krise, was spoken by Miss Lois Krise at the Arbor day exercises in Jas. B. Strohm's school]

We used to read a pretty poem
Called, "Woodman, spare that tree,"
Where oft beneath its ample shade
We played with childish glee.

But now, alas! that tree is gone,
Its stump no shade affords,
The lumberman has cut it down
And sawed it into boards.

The lumbermen have spoiled our woods
By cutting down our trees,
And as the traveler passes by
The stumps are all he sees

The whistle of the steam saw mill
Still echoes through the vale,
Each day its sounds reverberate
Far over hill and dale.

The saw mill's days will soon be o'er,
The trees will all be cut,
And then we'll build with concrete blocks
From palace down to hut.

Our state has bought large tracts of land,
To save our mountain streams
From drying up in summer time
Beneath the sun's hot beams.

Now on this Arbor day we meet
Each one to plant a tree,
That for the future boys and girls
A shelter it will be.

Our teacher who is very kind
Will take the lead today,
And give to every one a chance
His little speech to say.

DEATHS.

MRS. JOHN BANEY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baney died at the age of seventy-three years and six days. Death occurred in Brush Valley at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arabella Houtz, who cared for her during the last few months of her life, as well as for her sadly afflicted husband, John Baney. She is survived by her husband and four children: Albon, of Port Matilda; David, of Sinking Valley, Blair county; Mrs. Lucy Walters, of Altoona, and Mrs. Clarence Houtz, of near Madisonburg. Three brothers also survive her: Zachariah Hershberger, of Milesburg; H. H. Hershberger, Esq., of Bellefonte, and Dr. Samuel Hershberger, of Port Matilda; also two sisters, Mrs. John Yearick, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Mary Lohr, of Pasadena, Cal. Interment was in Zion cemetery. Services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. L. N. Fleck.

M. W. BENNER.

M. W. Benner died on the 22d ult., at Oak Hall, aged fifty-five years and twelve days. Deceased is survived by a wife and five children: Marian, Laura, Harry and Edwin, at home, and Ira Benner, of Houserville; one sister and two brothers: Mrs. W. H. Close, of Oak Hall; Philip, of Houserville, and Harvey, of Rock forge. Cause of death was cancer of the liver. Interment at Meyer's cemetery.

E. R. JONES.

E. R. Jones, a well known citizen of Port Matilda, died at his home aged seventy-two years. For some time he had been suffering from rheumatism, but about two weeks ago he was seized with an attack of hiccoughs which could not be stopped, and which resulted in his death.

MRS. JOHN SCHLAGEL.

Mrs. John Schlagel died at her home at Wolfs Store aged thirty-two years. She leaves to survive her husband and two children. Funeral services were held Friday afternoon, conducted by Rev. F. Wetzel. Interment was made at Aaronsburg.

WILLIAM L. WILSON.

Wm. L. Wilson, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Half Moon Valley, died at his home of diseases incident to old age. He was born September 5, 1818, and had resided in Centre county the greater part of his life.

MISS IDA K. YOUNG.

Miss Ida Klinger Young, daughter of Henry Young, of Spring township, died at the Bellefonte hospital Saturday evening. She had been operated upon for appendicitis the Thursday previous. Her age was twenty-six years.

ELIAS SPANGLER.

At the age of eighty-nine years, nine months and thirteen days, Elias Spangler died at his home in Middleburg. Two brothers survive, one of whom is ex-Sheriff John Spangler, of Centre Hall.

JACOB COOK.

Jacob Cook, aged sixty-three years, brother of ex-Sheriff C. C. Cook, of Howard, died at Marlboro, Md., and was buried at that place.

LOCALS.

Election day: Tuesday, November 6.

Sunday school convention at Spring Mills Friday of this week.

Two car loads of cattle and hogs were shipped from Coburn last week.

Messrs. J. T. Potter and John Garver recently shipped a car load of potatoes to Pittsburg.

A census of Altoona, just taken, shows that the population is now 65,000, a gain of 15,000 in two years.

In making up your ticket don't forget the jury commissioner. The name is the last on the ticket, but important. Mark on up for J. Adam Hazel.

EMERY REOPENS BRIBERY CASES

McNichol, Who Won $5000 on Marshall's Election, Invited to Court.

Incidental to speculation on the outcome of Contractor James P. McNichol's challenge for production of proof by Lewis Emery, Jr., that McNichol bought five votes at $15,000 apiece to elect Marshall speaker of the house in 1901, is the recollection that McNichol's deep interest in that necessary preliminary to Quay's election as United States Senator, prompted him to bet $5000 that Marshall would win. In the present woe of the Gangsters over the revelations of new capitol graft, the forcing upon the public of reminiscences of the notoriously large amount of big bribery done in what, up to that time, was "The Gang's" worst legislature, makes the capitol "furnishers'" burden of worry unbearable.

But the McNichol controversy naturally recalls that on the eve of the vote on Marshall and Koontz for the speakership, McNichol, while at dinner in the Commonwealth Hotel with Broker Frank F. Bell, of Philadelphia, and one or two others, offered to make the $5000 bet with "Archie" Mackrell, of Pittsburg. Mackrell agreed, and went out to consult with "Bill" Flinn. Mackrell soon had the "wherewith," and he and McNichol put the $10,000 into the hands of Broker Bell as stakeholder. That's all, and it is only interesting now as a reminder of the "flush" days referred to by Emery in his story of the allegation against McNichol. But the following extract from a published narrative is also apropos:

Carnival of Bribery.

From the very hour the session opened, on January 1, 1901, down to the time the gavels fell at final adjournment on June 25, the carnival of fraud, bribery, corruption, debauchery and riotous disregard for the rights of the people was continuous.

Among incidents to show the desperation of the Gang in efforts to organize both branches, one anti-Machine Republican member from a county adjoining Philadelphia was offered $60,000 if he would go into the "regular" speakership caucus and take the two other anti-Machine members from his county with him. The same sum was paid for three of the Democratic votes recorded for Marshall, but the men who did the voting did not get all the money.

A member elected as an anti-machine Republican stayed away when the legislature was organized, but turned up to vote for Quay on January 15. He is said to be $10,000 richer than when he was elected.

A Lackawanna Republican, after seeming to be a loyal insurgent, and voting against Marshall, cast his vote for Quay. He was quoted as a $5000 convert to "regularity and majority rule."

A Pittsburg member elected as an insurgent and captured in time to save Marshall, is quoted on the list of bought and sold at $11,000, and the expenses of a Philadelphia intermediary to the Paris Exposition.

A "regular" Republican member from an eastern county sold his vote on the Pittsburg Ripper to both sides, and, because the Gang would not buy him twice, refused to vote at all.

These few incidents were only among the preliminaries to the wholesale buying and selling on through the session.

"Open and Barefaced," Said Gobin.

The Republican Lieutenant Governor, John P. S. Gobin, always an "organization" man, who personally presided over almost every session of the machine-controlled senate, said in Pittsburg, on September 8, 1901, as quoted in the principal newspapers of the state:

"I am done with politics. That last legislature settled me. It was enough to drive any man out."

"How is that, Governor? I don't quite catch what you mean," asked former Senator J. W. Lee, of Franklin who was present.

"Why, you've heard about all the stories of bribery and corruption down at Harrisburg," replied the Lieutenant Governor, in a tone that indicated he believed every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania should know of the outrages that had been perpetrated at the state capitol while the freebooters were in session.

"Oh, you mean the bribery of the legislators. Yes, I know what you mean, now," replied Mr. Lee. Then followed a discussion about the open buying of votes of members of the assembly.

"Open," exclaimed General Gobin "I never heard of anything like it. Never knew a time when it was so open and barefaced. Why, everybody seemed to know it. People on the streets talked about it, and pointed out this and that man who had received so much for his vote on this or that bill. The knowledge of it was not confined to the politicians, by any means. Everyone seemed to know and talk about the prices paid and who got them, and neither side seemed to be afraid of the other. Why, even the men who bought the votes talked and laughed about it, and the men who received the money talked about it among themselves."

Emery says he has nothing to retract, and is ready to give the ale scandal an airing in court. McNichol next to Penrose, is now the chief Philadelphia boss of the Gang Machine.

GANG BEGS TO PROBE

Wouldn't Trust It to "Farmer" Creasy and Anti-Machine Legislature.

Very appropriately the "Republican" candidate for Auditor General, Robert K. Young, hurried down from Greensburg to the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia, to collaborate with the badly scared "advisers" of Penrose and Wesley R. Andrews, upon an "address" begging the public not to defeat Young and Stuart or their colleagues on the ticket on account of the State Capitol disclosures made by the man whom Governor Pennypacker, speaking to Auditor General Snyder, contemptuously called "that babbler" (Berry). As Young was from first to last the solicitor paid by the state to keep the Capitol Commission from going wrong, he must have either known all about the graft or been such an unobservant and unsophisticated "Solicitor" as to be as unfitted for that place as he has proved himself to be for the Auditor Generalship.

But the Penrose-Andrews annex masquerading as the "State Advisory Committee" evidently considered that Young ought to know more than any of them about the plundering, and, therefore, they called him into the conference which drew up the "statement" to the public, asking that no credence be placed in that man, Berry.

Although every well informed citizen in the state knows that the capitol graft is second to nothing among the issues agitating the commonwealth, the "advisory" statement alleges that "Emery and his colleagues are turning away from the real issue of the state campaign." Roosevelt is declared to be the issue, although the President would have excused himself from attending the "dedication" of the capitol if he had received the invitation after Berry began to lift the lid. As it was, Roosevelt, in his speech, did not even mention the capitol or make the slightest reference to its existence. The President skipped everything in Pennsylvania affairs from the rise of Quay down to the present moment except the extra session of the legislature.

The assinine "advisers" go on to say that the anti-machine men "cannot make the capitol an issue." The "advisers" admit, however, that any public robbers found out must be punished, but they don't want to entrust the punishing to Emery, or to have the investigating done by an anti-machine legislature, backed up by "Farmer" Creasy as Auditor General. The "statement," in view of the fact that it would be impossible to have a court's disposal of the graft cases in advance of the election, makes the perfectly safe challenge to Berry that he shall haul the offenders into either the civil or criminal courts, or both. The trouble with the "advisers" is the fear that the cases may be prepared for the courts by honest and fearless officials in Harrisburg after the legislature gets down to all the recipients of the loot.

NO INSURANCE IF CAPITOL BURNED

Grafters Strove to Hide Underwriters' Demand For Costly Tearing Out of "Extras" Before Adjusting Rate.

Every time the hysterical "Advisory Committee" which is backing Penrose and Andrews "challenges" State Treasurer Berry to take somebody into court, Berry just goes ahead and makes some new exposure of the capitol graft. While Berry has been thus employed, other probers have dug up things of which he did not seem to be aware. For instance, it now appears that the board of fire underwriters of the middle department have declined to name a premium rate on the new $13,000,000 palace until many costly changes shall be made in the electrical installation, which has been declared faulty by the insurance inspectors. It is startling enough to hear that the luxurious capitol cannot be insured at present, and that pending settlement of the existing trouble with the underwriters, if the building burned down the state would be at a dead loss of not only all the millions that may have been honestly put into the gorgeous pile, but also, probably, of most of the tangible evidence upon which it is hoped to have the grafters convicted and compelled to disgorge by a genuine investigating committee appointed by an honest legislature.

Isn't it a comforting thought to the voters that the $2,000,000 chandeliers, the $1,500,000 filing cabinets, the million dollars' worth of chairs, tables, sofas and carpets, etc., are without any protection in case of fire? Instead of taking immediate steps to rectify the conditions which have been condemned by the fire underwriters, the building and grounds commissioners, who include Governor Pennypacker and Auditor General Snyder, are evidently waiting until after the election. It is now an open secret that the gang grafters hoped that at least this feature of the vast scheme of plunder would not be uncovered before November 6. Overwhelmed by the storm of protests which has been raging throughout the state since the disclosures of Berry were first made public, caution has been counseled lest any steps that might be taken toward adjusting the defects should add to the fury of the tempest. It is strongly intimated in insurance circles that the requisite changes in the electrical system will be very costly—the estimate varying from a quarter of a million to a half million dollars.

Fear Wires Would Melt.

At the general offices of the underwriters, on Walnut street, Philadelphia, it is admitted that their inspectors declined to pass favorably upon the completed work, and that no rate on the building has been adjusted. Answers to queries made to men familiar with the electrical work in the capitol indicate that several thousand more lights than were originally provided for in the specifications, have been put in the building, on account of the unnecessarily huge size and weight, not to speak of the amazing number, of the $4-a-pound chandeliers. Consequently it appears that the wires are not sufficient to carry the needed current without danger of melting and setting fire to the building. In other words, the cause of the hold-up appears to be the installation of wires that are too small and must be torn out.

Men aware of the real facts are very cautious in talking, and say that whatever they have to disclose will be reserved for the anticipated legislative investigating committee. But they hint at the great loss that this tearing out may mean. As the wires run in conduits through the ceilings, the job of putting in larger wire, if that is what is required, will be enormous. In many places the walls, decorated at great expense, and the ceilings, covered with expensive gold leaf, will have to be opened. The heavy chandeliers, many of them weighing tons, may have to be taken down, and the cost of the entire labor involved may therefore be estimated at a staggering figure. Not only would the electrical contractors be called upon to do extra work, but plasterers, decorators, painters, gilders, etc., will also have a finger in the pie which is still to be cut.

While Berry is going on with the analysis of the "overcharges," which he estimates as amounting to half of the $9,000,000 for "extras," ex-State Treasurer Mathues, as if panic-stricken like the rest of the Penrose outfit, makes an extremely lame effort to explain away the fact that between the time of Berry's election and his taking charge of the treasury, there was such an awful rush of payments of bills to the capitol grafters that settlements aggregating nearly three and a half millions were made with them during that period. Mathues, as treasurer, paid out all that money. The hustling indicated that the gang were afraid that after Berry got in, it would not take him long to find out the graft and call a halt on the payments. It has been shown by recent events that the foresight of the gang was excellent, and yet it is hard to reconcile it with the evident belief prevailing last summer and into September that the cat would not get out of the bag before the election. Perhaps that false sense of security was due in some measure to the fact that Berry, as he admits, was fooled by the "smooth fellows" on the first bill that reached him—the one for the $90,000 balance on "parquetry," but after that Mr. Berry got "wise."

But Mathues makes a poor fist of it by saying that "Berry is liable to do anything. He lied about the treasury in saying that he found the books in chaos, and therefore nothing that he says now surprises me." Mathues may be half right if he means that the public has already learned so much that it would not be surprised to find out that Berry is too low in his estimate of the total graft.

QUARTER MILLION TO CARE FOR CAPITOL

That's What the Gang Demanded in Scott Bill to "Employ" 166 Caretakers Under Pennypacker's Board.

President Pennypacker's board of public grounds and buildings appear to be able to take care of the new capitol and the grounds; to have the building floors scrubbed, the trees pruned and the squirrels fed all right without the army of employes that would have been "employed" there (killing time in one another's way) as soon as Stone's commission "finished" its work if Philadelphia Senator John M. Scott's wonderful bill of the last regular session had become a law.

That proposed law would have saddled upon the taxpayers a biennial appropriation of $251,520 for the care of the capitol and grounds. The scheme was part of the general plot for capitol graft. In the light of recent revelations, the Scott bill is now evidence that, while the people were to be kept in the dark, the machine bosses and a few of their legislative servants were deep in the graft plot in the session of 1905. Both houses passed the bill, and Governor Pennypacker stated as his reason for vetoing it that it would be time enough to pay the squirrel keepers and other caretakers a quarter of a million dollars biennially from the date of the "completion" of the capitol, which, according to Stone, and even according to the $520,000 architect, Huston, was done early this year.

Let the voter run his eye over the amazing list of all sorts of "chiefs" and "assistants," mechanics, assistant mechanics, secretaries, electricians, laborers, charmen, charwomen, watchmen, messengers, assistant messengers and what not—a total of 166 persons. Even Pennypacker's veto seemed to admit that when the capitol would be "finished" all those people would be wanted to take care of it. If so, how has it been taken care of without them and without the proposed new law during all the time since the building was "completed?" The date fixed by the building law for "completion" was the first day of this year. Indeed, 21 of the new places were to be filled just after the 1905 session, and yet the superintendent got along without them during last year.

Has Pennypacker's board been caring for the grounds and building during the last nine and one-half months with the annual expenditure of only $18,600 allowed by existing law? If so, where is the necessity of adding to that amount, as Scott's bill would have done, $107,160 a year by increasing from 19 to 166 the number of employes under the board thus appointing 147 new employes? In the salaries of the 19 persons authorized by existing law, the Scott bill would have made increases amounting to $2000, including a $2000 addition to the superintendent's $3000 salary.

Following are the Scott bill's particulars of the salary increases and of the proposed 147 employes that were to be added to the old force at the beginning of this year:

Salary Increases At Once (1905).

Superintendent of public grounds and buildings, $3000 to $5000	$2,000
Gardener, $1000 to $1100	100
Sergeant of police, $1000 to $1100	100
Night watchman, $900 to $1500	600
Total increase at once	$2,800

New Places At Once (1905).

Assistant superintendent	$1,800
Assistant gardener	1,000
Secretary	900
Messenger	900
Assistant messenger	480
Florist	900
Conservatory watchman	900
Foreman of grounds	1,000
Six caretakers, $720 each	4,320
One carpenter	1,250
Six additional park policemen, $900 each	5,400
Total new places at once	$18,800

To Have Been Appointed When New Capitol Was Finished.

For the mechanical plant:	
Chief engineer	$25,000
Assistant chief engineer	2,000
Night engineer	1,800
Two assistant engineers, $1000 each	2,000
Six firemen, $900 each	5,400
Electrician	1,500
Assistant electrician	1,020
Two wiremen, $900 each	1,800
Machinist	1,000
Machinist's helpers, $720 each	1,440
Plumber	1,000
Plumber's helper	720
For care and maintenance:	
Cabinetmaker	1,200
Upholsterer	900
Six mechanics, $900 each	5,400
Thirty-six guards, $720 each	25,920
Twelve elevator men, $900 each	10,800
Mistress of charwomen	360
Thirty charwomen, $240 each	7,200
Eight charmen, $720 each	5,660
Two female attendants, $360 each	720
Two male attendants, $720 each	1,440
Three male telephone operators, $360 each	1,080
Additional for new capitol	$86,560
Total annual addition	107,160
Annual cost at that time	18,600
	$125,760
Thus to make the biennial appropriation for taking care of the capitol and grounds	$251,520

Of course, a Pennypacker board that secretly abstracted $9,000,000 for "extras" on the capitol, may have had its own surreptitious way of spending without warrant of law the quarter of a million called for by the Scott bill. Who knows? Such a transaction would be no more astounding than what has been done.

Now, the thought for the voters is that as Pennypacker would have approved this $251,520 grab if the capitol had been finished, what better could be expected from another Penrose Governor and Gang-owned legislature? The plot of what the Gang has done, and of what more it aimed to do, through the Scott bill, is now laid bare. If the people indorse the Gang on November 6, will not the successful candidates consider that they have popular warrant from the polls to go ahead and consummate the stupendous graft?

YOUNG EXPOSED AS "FAKE" INDEPENDENT

Bunco'ed the Insurgents For the Benefit of Old Gang Bosses and Always False to His Professions.

The hitherto unwritten record of Robert K. Young, "Republican" candidate for Auditor General, proves him to have been from the very outset just as much of a "false" Independent as he has been while Solicitor of the Capitol Commission and, later, as one of the four Penrose-Andrews nominees on the state ticket.

In 1895 he was state delegate from Tioga county, uninstructed, having been elected prior to the beginning of the fight to defeat Quay for state chairman. Having posed for several years as a reformer, the anti-Quay people expected his vote. Many of them say that he gave them every reason to believe that he would be with them. When he arrived at Harrisburg he was taken in hand by William A. Stone and carried to a private house where he could not be found. He was vouched for at the Quay caucus that night and the next day voted for "Jack" Robinson, the Quay candidate for chairman of the convention.

The next year, 1896, he was taken up by the Quay managers as a candidate for the legislature and was put through against an avowed anti-Quay candidate. When he turned up in the count of the "76" the Quay people were crazy.

In 1898 Charles Tubbs was put in the field by the Tioga "insurgents" as a candidate for United States senator against Quay. Stone, then a candidate for Governor, had placed a ticket of state delegates. The "insurgents" brought out an opposition ticket and John Wanamaker went into the country to make speeches.

One dark night Mr. Young induced the anti-Quay state delegates to sign a statement saying that because Stone was a native of Tioga they would vote for him if they were elected, and that they believed Stone could not be controlled by Quay. The "insurgents" were so enraged over this that they refused to vote for the state delegates, and while Quay lost the county by 1000, Stone's slated delegates of the Quay brand were elected.

While Young as a representative was playing as an "insurgent" leader, a plan was formed on Capitol Hill to

[Continued on inside page]

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